The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, MONDAY APRIL 18, 1898. XXXVII—NO. 6

THE LOCAL VOLUNTEERS

Massillonians Ready to Do Battle for Their Country.

TWO FULL COMPANIES ORGANIZED.

A Man Who Declares that the Fighting Should Begin Immediately has a Meeting with Another Who Says He is a Recruiting Officer.

There are now one hundred and fifty United States Volunteers in Massillon. The number will be increased to two hundred, and will consist of two companies, one of which will be under the command of George Schrock, and the other of City Engineer D. C. Borton. Both officers are well drilled in military tactics, and as soon as the word comes to prepare to be mustered in, they will marshal their forces and begin the work that is to make every man a trained soldier. Citizens of Beach City are clamoring for a place in the ranks of the Massillon companies, and it is likely that twenty-five or thirty of them may be accepted. The companies are composed largely of young men, most of whom have never yet smelled burnt gunpowder. Now that the probability of going to war seems much stronger than when they enlisted, the faces of many of them are beginning to wear serious expressions, and scarcely a night passes but that two or more of them can be seen poring over the latest news and asking each other if the fighting is really soon to begin.

Wednesday evening some evil-minded persons started the report that the Massillon companies had been ordered to the front. There was a general paling of faces and trembling of limbs in certain quarters, and eighteen-year-old boys hurried after their leaders to learn if there was any truth in the rumor. It was a great relief to them to find that there was not, for, brave and patriotic though they be, the realization has come upon them that this going to war is no spring joke.

RECRUITING OFFICER WAS PRESENT.

A man stood in a down town grocery the other day, and fumed and blustered about the way things were being run in this country. "What we want is war," said he, "war that will mean the killing off of the whole Spanish race. We ought to swoop down upon that country and blot it off the map. What's the matter with the President, anyhow? Is there no blood in his veins, or is his inaction due to the influence of the money power? If we've any honor left over here, we don't seem in a great hurry to defend it. If we ever intend to fight, we ought to fight now."

A quiet little stranger now stepped up, and touching the excited individual on the arm, begged his pardon and inquired his name, age, occupation and address.

"What do you want to know that for?" demanded the interrogated one.

"Well, you see, I am a recruiting officer from Cleveland," said the other, and happening to drop in in time to catch that burst of patriotism of yours, I said to myself that you were the very kind of man I wanted. Of course, after what you have just said you will have no objection to enlisting."

But the man without sympathy for Spain did have objections, and he made them clear in the best manner that he could and then made his escape. He has not talked war since.

ANOTHER BRAVE MAN.

F. P. Mitchell, who, a week or two ago, choked down the lump in his throat as he told his friends that his country needed him and that he was off, is not aboard the cruiser Marblehead, as people here at home suppose, although he really is in the employ of the government. He is firing a boiler at the Cleveland state hospital. The story that he told sounded well, and it was Mr. Mitchell's misfortune, not his fault, that he was found out. As a matter of fact, though, he never saw the Marblehead, and in all probability never passed the examination that engineers take

NEWS FROM NEARBY TOWNS.

NAVARRE BUSINESS CHANGES.

NAVARRE, April 14.—I. B. Pocock has moved his family to Cleveland where he has embarked in the commission business. Mr. Pocock was for many years in the grain and flour business in this city. He has disposed of his local interests to J. D. Wolf.

D. W. Smith, proprietor of the Navarre Bargain Store, who recently made an assignment, will sell off his entire stock on Friday and Saturday, and will then leave town.

C. M. Stands, a Democrat who was not elected mayor the other day, has returned to Canton. Stands came to Navarre to become receiver of D. W. Smith. He at once entered into politics, and before he had any legal right to do so became a candidate for office. This resulted in the election of the first Republican mayor in the history of the town.

EAST GREENVILLE NEWS.

EAST GREENVILLE, April 14.—Miss Jennie Evans, of Justus, visited Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hughes this week.

Thomas Lewis, of North Lawrence, was the guest of Samuel Miller, Sunday.

John Jones, of Somerdale, is visiting in the village.

The East Greenville German Singing Society gave a concert at Dalton, Monday night.

Wright's Celery Tea cures constipation, sick headaches. 35c at druggists.

MRS. HAERLIN'S WOES.

Leaves Her Husband Because of Alleged Mistreatment.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Haerlin, who reside in the Schriver property, in South Erie street, have separated. Mrs. Haerlin charges her husband with cruelty and other unbecoming things and has returned to her parents Mrs. Haerlin was formerly Miss Alice Falor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Falor, of this city, and with her husband recently moved to Massillon from Springfield. Mr. Haerlin is superintending the landscape gardening at the Massillon state hospital.

IN RAILWAY CIRCLES.

A Section Man Injured on the W. & L. E.

WAS WORKING NORTH OF TOWN.

Christian Miller is Thrown from a Train and Sustains Injuries to his Left Leg, his Head, and Internally — Improvements Being Made on the Wheeling.

Christian Miller, a young man employed as a section hand on the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway, and who resides near Warmington, was brought to Massillon in the caboose of Conductor Werhley's through freight, early Friday morning, suffering greatly from severe injuries. Miller was unloading ties from a train that stood at the summit of Greenville hill, northwest of the city. A fellow workman removed the tie on which Miller was standing, and this caused him to lose his balance. He fell headlong from the car down an embankment of fifteen feet. At the same time a heavy tie became dislodged, and this followed Miller, striking him with great force. The injured man was brought to the station in this city, and D s. Hardy and Culbertson were summoned No bones were broken, although the left leg is badly bruised and cut. There are several large contusions on his head and face, and one arm is injured. The right kidney also suffered greatly, and other internal injuries may develop.

It will require more than a hundred car loads of ties to complete the improvements in this immediate vicinity now under way on the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway. The ties are to be used in the tracks between the target, near Main street, and Greenville hill

An order has been issued by the Pennsylvania Company requiring all stock and perishable freight trains to cover the distance between Allegheny and Crestline at an average speed of thirty miles an hour. In the past few of these trains passed through Massillon at a greater speed than twenty miles an hour. Engineers who cannot comply with this order will be given slower trains.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

General Conditions Existing in the City and Township.

The annual spring inspection of the city will begin next week, under the direction of Health Officer T. Clarke Miller, and steps will be taken immediately to abolish completely all places not compatable with good sanitary conditions. Many people have already begun their spring cleaning, and the examination of these properties by the inspectors will be a mere formality. It is the intention, however, to be as firm this year as in the past, and persons who do not voluntarily attend to these duties will be made to look after them by a legal process.

With the exception of a few cases of measles and chickenpox, Dr. Miller says there is no contagious disease in the city.

Arrangements are now being made for a joint meeting of the city board of health, the sewer commission and the city council, the purpose being to discuss and exchange ideas for providing that part of the city lying west of the river with sewer facilities.

Earl W. Busby, clerk and health officer of Perry township, has little to do in the latter capacity these days. His last case was months ago, when he was called to officiate at the burial of a homeless canine that came for miles that it might die in Richville. There are no complaints whatever, and the best of conditions seem to prevail.

A VERDICT OF ACQUITTAL.

The Jury Agrees After Hours of Deliberation.

CANTON, April 15.—A verdict of acquittal was rendered by the probate jury in the case of Ohio vs. John Whitmire, of Navarre, at midnight. The jury retired at 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon. Mr. Whitmire was charged with assault and battery, A. J. Rohn, of Navarre, being the prosecuting witness. The case of Ohio vs. Freeman and Haneman, of Canton, is being tried today. The young men are charged with disturbing a Salvatton Army meeting.

A final account has been filed in the estate of Benjamin F. Buxer, of Sugarcreek township. Inventory and appraisement have been filed in the estate of Judith Putman, of Sugarcreek township. A final account has been filed by the guardian of Sarah Kandel, of Jackson township. The will of George Young, of Massillon, has been admitted to probate, and H. C. Brown appointed executor.

Bicycles.

Before buying a wheel see the Oakwood Racer Model 1898, price, $40, and the Arlington Racer, $35, both 1898 Models. For sale by David Jones, jr., Newman, O.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

An Enormous Cargo of Wheat Discharged at Marseilles.

PROFITS OF AMERICAN FARMERS.

The Queen of England Attracts But Little Attention When She Travels Incognito—Customs in French and European Theaters Differ from Our Own.

MAREILLES, March 31.—The news from America breathes of war, but the news from Europe is of the arrival at Marseilles of the greatest cargo ever discharged by any vessel at this, the third largest of the great ports of the world. This cargo consisted of 168,057 bags of American wheat, containing 377,009.30 bushels valued at $312,000 when the ship left Tacoma, or a trifle over $1.29 a bushel. In addition to this sum, the European buyers paid a freight charge of $80,000. When the "Algoa" arrived at Marseilles with her enormous load she excited almost as much interest as she had at Tacoma, and hundreds of people visited the docks in order to see her holds before the wheat had been removed. Captain Fraser, of the "Algoa" claims for his boat that she is the biggest tramp afloat—that is without equal for size among the ships not a part of some regular line, and no larger ship now existing could accommodate so heavy, a cargo of grain. The "Algoa" has a net registry of 4,896 tons and a gross tonage of 7,800 tons.

Captain Fraser sailed from Tacoma on December 23, and his vessel reached Marseilles March 19. Stops were made at Cornell, Rio Janeiro and Cape St. Vincent for coal and orders, and the entire voyage was made without incident.

"The whole Northwest of the United States is in a ferment," said Captain Fraser, "due to the high price paid for wheat and the ability of the farmers to clear themselves from debt. Everybody out there is feeling rich and a big percentage of the lucky ones are preparing to go up to the Klondike to spend the money recently gained."

The Algoa, like most of the tramp boats, is manned by Indians, who are said to make excellent seamen and who work for very low wages. The average British sailor, so says Captain Fraser, wants from four to five pounds a month—twenty to twenty five dollars, while the Indians deem themselves well paid with from three to five dollars a month. They are quiet and tractable, go about with very little clothing and bare feet, no matter how cold it may be, although used to a tropical climate, and never make complaints about their treatment to the British consuls—the most unpleasant cross the English master sometimes has to bear. These Indian crews require rice and curry in great quantities, but both are cheap and easily provided, although they have to be blessed and passed upon by a Hindoo priest before the ship can set out on a voyage. The British seafaring men are at present agitating for the prevention of the employment of Indian crews, not so much on the ground that they take work from English hands as because of a growing fear that in case of war there might not be enough British sailors to go around if the Indians continue to replace native crews.

The newspapers contained a paragraph the other day announcing that the queen of England had passed through Marseilles the day before as the "Countess of Balmoral." That was the extent of the newspaper attention paid to an event to which American papers would have given colums, describing the train, what everybody wore and what they said. When the queen travels under an assumed name it is simply her polite way of serving notice that she desires to do so in the most quiet manner and to be the recipient of no public attention.

Otherwise the omission of the honors which friendly nations are expected to pay to visiting royalty would constitute an unpardonable affront. It happens to be the case that at the present time the only heir apparent to the British throne is her majesty's infant great grandson, little Prince Edward, son of the Duke of York. The Queen is at Nice, the Prince of Wales is at Cannes, the latter's son, the Duke of York is at sea and only the baby prince is on English soil. This is a condition of things that is unknown in so democratic a country as the United States where a President never leaves the nation's territory while in office and where the President and Vice President travel in separate trains if going to the same place in order that no accident may deprive the country of the services of both at the same time. It is worth while to know while mentioning the Queen that among British subjects in the higher walks of life the proper title with which to address her is simply "Ma'am."

Duse, the eccentric and beautiful dramatic genius of Italy, is making a tour among the provincial cities of France and causing what the newspaper critics describe as "extraordinary agonies of applause." The theatres of these cities are not like those of Paris or New York, but they are very good and a first night at one like the varieties where Duse played in Marseilles is bound to impress upon one the different customs which prevail over here. In the first place no one in Marseilles would think of entering the theatre encumbered with wraps of any description. To render this unnecessary a large cloakroom is provided into which the world and his wife enters before passing into the theatre. Here there is a peg properly numbered for every seat in the house and coats and cloaks are easily disposed of and obtained without any additional fee. The large hat abomination does not exist, for here women not only wear no hats but try to have handsome gowns and being French always succeed. No orchestra enlivens the company before the curtain rises and between the acts, and a gong announces that the play is about to begin. Between the acts all the men go out or rather leave their seats, and visit among themselves or the ladies of their acquaintance This makes a night at the theatre a pleasant social affair and breaks the tedium of the long waits. The lights in the auditorium are not turned off during the performance as with us and the stage pictures are not so good.

R. P. S.

THE MINING SITUATION.

The Warwick Miners Refuse to Work Today.

DYNAMITE IS GETTING SCARCE.

Demand for Screens is so Great that Delay of Considerable Length Will be Unavoidable—President Ratchford, While in the City, Talks About the Strike.

The Warwick mine, west of the city, which has been in operation on the "run of mine" plan, is idle today, the miners having refused to continue at work unless the change in the screens was made immediately. The men called William Morgan, president of the local branch of the organization, to the mine Wednesday, and asked if they did wrong by working so long as the coal was accepted as it came from the mine and was not passed over the screens They were told that it was the opinion of the officials that this would be unfair to other miners, and would cause greater delay in putting in the new screens. The miners then decided to quit work at once.

It is said that the government has contracted for the full capacity of the dynamite factories of the country, and because of this fact mining and quarrying will be greatly interfered with. Massillon district coal operators say that while they have experienced some difficulty in getting dynamite lately, it is not at all likely that its scarcity will hinder mining hereabouts. Powder is used mainly for blasting purposes in the Massillon mines, and all the operators have large quantities on hand.

President M. D. Ratchford, of the United Mine Workers of America, who was in Massillon Tuesday, said that the operators asked nothing unreasonable when they demand more time for putting in their screens. He says that the works that turn out the bars used in the screens are in operation day and night, and some mines will have to wait a considerable time before their orders can be filled. The Pittsburg works are said to be the only place in the country where these bars are manufactured.

NEWS FROM CANTON.

Important Happenings in and about the Court House.

CANTON, April 14.—The case of Ohio vs. Conrad Dornacher, of Canton, assigned for trial in probate court, was amicably settled this morning. Dornacher was charged with failure to provide for his wife and child. The case of Ohio vs. John Whitmen, of Navarre, is on trial. Whitmen is charged with assault and battery, and A. J. Rohn is the prosecuting witness.

The third partial account has been filed in the estate of Catherine Hershey, of Lawrence township. Priorities of liens on lands in Stark county have been determined and distribution ordered in the assignment of Walter Putman, of Sugarcreek township A final account has been filed in the estate of Elias Myers, of Lake township.

A marriage license has been granted to Samuel Marchand and Ora Kreighbaum, of Justus.

Real estate transfers as furnished by Trump & Oberly, abstracters of deeds and titles, rooms 1 and 2, Eagle Block, Canton, O

R. W. McCaughey to William Johns, lot No 1499, 1st ward, $2,100; Bert N. Hickox to J. W. McClymonds, lot No. 1983, 2nd ward, $375; Orlando C. Volkmor to Charles V. Hammersmith, undivided half lot No. 726, 2nd ward, $250; Nellie Porter to George Remele, west half of No. 933, 2nd ward, $200; William Thornberg by sheriff, to John Paul, lot No. 1556, and part of 1564, 2nd ward, $488.02; Nicholas Fisher to Charlie Fisher, 23-100 acre, 3rd ward, $1,000; Charles A. Krider to Christian Snavely, part No. 251, 3rd ward, $2,500; Rosa Limbach to John Darfee, part No. 1453 and 1454, 3rd ward; Henry C. Scholder to R. D. McMillan, part of No. 277, 4th ward, $1,700.

Marvelous.

The results attained right here at home have been marvelous. Hundreds of your neighbors who have used Wright's Celery Capsules are now well. They cure kidney, liver and stomach trouble, rheumatism, constipation and sick headaches. Why pay $1 every two weeks for a bottle of medicine when you can get treatment for one cent a day? Wright's Celery Capsules give 100 days' treatment for $1. Easy to take, no bad taste, do not gripe, backed by a bank, to cure you, or refund your money. Sold by A. T. Baltzly, druggist.

Gents, $3.50

Will land you in a pair of our Cornell shoes. All styles, black and tan.

J. D. FRANK & Co.

MASSILLON SCHOOLS.

Full Report for the Term Ending March 25.

AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE.

The Entire Number of Pupils Enrolled is 1,773, and the Per Cent. of Attendance on Enrollment 91—Items Gathered from Reports.

The following summary gives the number of pupils enrolled in the Massillon public schools, average daily attendance, distribution of scholars, and other items gathered from the reports for the term ending March 25, 1898:

Entire number of pupils enrolled	1,774
Number less re-enrollments	1,760
Average number belonging	1,686
Average daily attendance	1,611
Per cent. of attendance on average belonging	96
Per cent of attendance on enrollment	91
Absence in days from all causes	5,376
Different pupils who were absent	1,222
Absence in days caused by sickness of pupils	2,099
Different pupils who were absent on account of sickness	556
Number present every half day	578
Number punctual every half day	548
Number of cases of tardiness	235
Number of pupils who were tardy	166
Number of cases of truancy	14
Number of pupils who were truants	12
Re-enrollments, second class	15
Visits of parents and others	618

Distribution of pupils according to grades:

High school, 148; grammar, (sixth, seventh and eighth years) 476, secondary, (fourth and fifth years) 440; primary, (first, second and third years) 696.

Distribution according to buildings:

North street, 453: East street, 340; Tremont street, 537; Cherry street, 74; West Main street, 101: Richville avenue, 99; State street, 170.

Number of teachers employed, including special teachers, substitute and superintendent, 46.

The following pupils have been present and punctual every half day of the term:

High school—Emma Bartel; Amelia Hinderer, Ida Ress, Cora Waltz, Jennie Archer, May Bartel, Anna Flury, Anna Griffith, Mabel Hoch, Ida Lipps, Vinnie B. Miller, Rose Paul, Katharine Reay, Gertrude Smith, Tillie M. Angerman, Arline W. Burkle, Gertrude Kirchhofer, Helen M. Kirkland, Maggie S. Kline, Kisey Myers, Lula Panyard, Helen Pease, Emma Schott, Laura Schworm, Olivia Snyder, Ethel Frances Coulter, John Forster, Charles Morganthaler, George Kramer, Walter Jones, George Kratsch, Edward Nill, Leonard Burry, Chalmer Heggem, Francis A. Shults, Austin Verment, Clyde Williams.

Grammar grades—Charles Chidester, Lynn Garrett, Clarence Lipps, Charles Lasher, Ray Moody, Robert Myers, Russell Moke, Herman Snyder, Henry White, Anna Brown, Florence Krayer, Louisa Nill, Pearl Snyder, Earl Hall, Leo Hansen, Anthony Hammersmith, Verne Benedict, Walter Shaidnagle, Elleta Fricker, Blanche Geisel, Bessie McDougal, Arline Pittz, John Beatty, Walter Geis, Henry Notter, Frank Stoehr, Pearl Albright, Ruth Darr, Nellie Drake, Ellen Diehm, Grace Doll, Olivia Hammer, Margaret Lasher, Irene McLain, Annie White, Louisa Weller, Guy Arthur, James Holland, Melville Limbaugh, Harry Miller, John Moore, William A. Pietzcker, jr., Carl Portner, Fred Schnierle, Grace Breckel, Laura Breckel, Matilda Hollender, Hazel Hopkinson, Mary Keller, Lillian Kouth, Emma Sailer, Charles Miller, Harry Patterson, Robert Reay, Per Lee Schrock, Charles Stultz, Per Lee Wagner, Rosa Houk, Edith Miller, Gertrude Schrader, Clara Schott, Elma Seufts, Karl Geltz, Edward Kaylor, William Krayer, Walter Karsch, Herbert Myers, Elmer Meyer, Walter Schott, Orrin Swier, Elizabeth Breckel, Rosa Diefenbacher, Jeannette Davenport, Eva Fromholtz, Jennie Schnierle, Lucile Schrock, Alice Williams, Zua Kuhn, Ira Ralston, Fred Edwards, Clarence Schertzer, John Maier, Ernest Gallatin, Fred Baldauf, Herman Albrecht, Ruth Breckel, Clara Baldauf, Pearl Cooper, Ada Evans, Mamie Green, Florence Haas, Bertha Koontz, Charles Henry, Leslie Waters, Mayville Spuhler, Helen Jarvis, Mary Snyder, Minnie Slater, Melville Kirchofer, Harry Boe, Charles Byers, Jerome Sibila, Homer Kline, Nellie Clementz, Cora Graber, Julia Simon, Estella Digel, Lillian Digel, Per Lee Matthews, Paul Rigdon, Blaine Bechtel, Chauncey Doll, Raymond Doll, Carl Segner, George Swier, William Meuser, Margaret Grant, Myrtle Kay, Myrtle Lowrey, Madge Brown, Anna Jones, Grace Lowrey, May Boe, Ellen Hankins, Iris Haverstack, Golden Segner, Chester Haring, Charles Hostettler, Walter Jones, Walter Lee, Karl List, Per Lee Lohr, Lewis Shoemaker, Norman Wagner, Karl Wilhelm, George Bean, Samuel Hankins, Frank Humberger, Ray L. List, Ralph E. Oberlin, Shobert Smith, Ralph Young, Harry Fuller, Minnie Albright, Florence Eisenbrei, Grace Essinger, Marjorie Gates, Laura Jones.

Secondary—Edmund Archer, Richard Buttermore, William Davis, Ralph Fricker, Walter Fricker, Guy Garrett, Clark Griswold, Louis Henry, John Jacobs, Tom Koons, Earl Marsh, Walter Myers, Huntington Reed, Charles Steese, Donald Smith, Harry Seeley, Ernest Young, May Birt, Edna Hoch, Eva Koons, Grace Kryder, Hortense Krayer, Alice Hoch, Hazel Milar. Clive Niedlinger, Elizabeth Uhlendorf, Bessie Yost, Dwight Beatty, Karl Fiegenschuh, Walter Garrigues, Otto Krayer, Peter Lanhart, Oliver Senn, Melville Schworm, James Willison, Gwendolin Benedict, Hazel Fricker, Edna Huff, Lulu Milar, Anna Moody, Flora Myers, Ora Paul, Emma Pinkle, Walter Burkhart, Homer Caler, Karl Heckendorn, Willie Katzmartzik, Herbert Kratsch, Fred Santman, Alfred Snyder, James Sylvis, Lyman Tucker, Minnie Eberly, Laura Eberly, Louisa Halblaub, Florence Milan, Sadie Nelson, Hulda Schott, Bessie Spuhler, Nora Wagoner, Mabel Wensinger, Katie Bauldauf, Grace Graybill, Trix Huber, Hazel Jones, Dora Workman, Clarence Geis, Frank Jenner, Ernest Limbaugh, Henry Miller, Christopher, Nicewander, Fremont Wagner, Elmer Indorf, Flossie Ames, Edna Buchanan, Ethel Healy, Eva Karch, Bertha Katmarzik, Eda Leonard, Ida Pider, Edith Sailer, John Peters, Oscar Miller, John Katzmartzik, William Hollender, William Fahs, Harry Evans, Ernest Dinglestedt, Edward Davenport, Willis Burkhard, Clarence Angerman, Mabel Blumenauer, Mollie Bailey Etta Hostettler, Jessie Blocher, Edna Harman, Inez Slater, Marjorie Snyder, Karl Young, Carl Smith, Ralph Loher, John Jones, Howard Oberlin, Walter Jones, Edwin Kirchhofer, Claude Pumphrey, Blanche Harris, Florence Swihart, Helen Spuhler, Curtis Blocher, Perry Bordner, Clifford Evans, Harry Hardy, Warren Jacoby, Earl Shedd, Ralph Weaver, Warren Martin, Frank McCoy, Carrie Flickinger, Mary Fox, Arletta Moore, Elsie Deshon, Bessie Geis, Jane Heinbuch, Clara Hose, Florence Kiefaber, Myrtle Myers, Grace Pinn, Edith Rink, Irene Schrader, Cecilia Senn, Bertha Zuber, Charles Axxe, Carl Bullinger, Edward Crookston, Lincoln Diehm, Harry Essinger, William Fisher, Louis McGuire, Clarence Yager, Lloyd Young, Leo Fals, Harry Davis, Le Roy Davis, John Griesheimer, Sidney Gamble, Robert Gannon, Albert Koontz, Andrew Kuhn, Seldon Kline, Lewis Maier, Howard Ritter, Clyde Swartz, William Schnierle, Clarence Wagner, Flossie Hartman, Estella Limbaugh, Bessie Lucas, Grace McIsaac, Minnie Miller, Pearl McIntosh, Marcia Pietzcker, Anna Paul, Lillian Reay, Katharine Seufts.

Primary—Howard Doll, Arthur Klotz, Albert Albright, Howard Fricker, Harold Fiegenschuh, Donald Graze, Karl Krayer, Anna Darr, Lucile Hallock, Lucile Johns, Florence Barthelemy, Myrtle Capion, Grace Harroid, Hazel Neidlinger, Dorothy Russell, Neal Schworm, Albert Krayer, Albertus Kessel, Lucile Garrett, Hazel Parnacott, Helen Smith, Emma Jones, Viola Boerngen, Eva Barthelemy, George Edwards, August Ehmer, Carl Getz, William Heckendorn, Milo Repp. Raymond Snyder, William Sylois, Albert Steitz, Leonard Wagnor, William Wensinger, Forrest Crooks, Emily Herzog, Gladys Lahr, Grace McIntosh, Mabel Shults, Harry Buchanan, Willie Duross, Herman Foss, Nicholas Fromholtz, John Halblaub, Jesse Hinderer, Alvin Mannweiler, Harold Spuhler, Alvin Wampler, Orton Harwick, Thomas Rossman, Eddie Bucher, Fern George, Lucinda Grinnell, Alvin Holblaub, Hazel Kelly, Lettie Hull, Stella Lohrer, Fay Lahr, Edna Mendline, Birdie Myers, Irene Paroz, Anna Lachmair, Hazel Ryder, Grant Bailey, Gilbert Douglass, George Ehmer, Lee Getz, Otis Heckendorn, John Herzog, Russell Johnson, Earl McIntosh, Frederick Pitts, Herman Santman, John Williams, Edwin Ritter, Hazel Bantz, Tillie France, Ida Getz, Myra Graber, Clara M. Steitz, Fred Ruwardi, Alvin Davies, Adelia Digel, Hazel Hankins, Ethel Morgan, John Wood, Frank Wood, Mary Lee, Bessie List, Walter Mausz, Raymond Brown, Alice Swihart, Artie Slater, Grace Miller, Nellie Bay, Ethel Kilway, Martha Kester, Sadie Schworm, Florence Snyder, Jennie Snyder, Earl Westcott, David Davis, Willard Eber, James Slater, Harvey Hankins, Karl Digel, John Bednarz, Leo Bartel, Clement Brownsberger, Chester Critchfield, Howard Hoch, Estella Birt, Myrtle Dulabahn, Catherine Richards, Mildred Kinney, Elizabeth Maier, Nellie Hardgrove, Gertrude Koontz, Grace Hardgrove, Portia Hardgrove, Cora Arther, Minnie Breckel, Nellie Caler, Benjamin Daniels, Wilhelm Diefenbacher, Albert Griesheimer, Andrew Senior, Jacob Kniep, Harry Limbaugh, Martin Limbaugh, Jesse Masters, John Price, Leo Sonnhalter, Frederick Wetter, William Wolf, William Boing, Oscar Davis, William Heintzel, Frank Koontz, Warren Sonnhalter, Karl Diefenbacher, Bertha Ames, Anna Most, Edna Pider, Clarence Clause, Robert Grant, Charles Hoehn, William Heckman, Chauncey Lowry, Percy Lavarack, Eugene Rigdon, Perry Shepard, Carl Sinnock, Mary Heinrich, Sheldon Doll, Carl Evans, Tom Kay, Warren Krisher, Arthur Murphy, Howard Strobel, Hildred Arline, Grace Bordner, Helen Davis, Blanche Hall, Flora Murphy, John Barthelemy, Clarence Schlicker, Harry Theis, Roy Drake, Thomas Fisher, Alvan Gise, John Pease, Charles Parnacott, Martha Bullinger, Elvena Hose, Rhea Myers, Ida Weller, Nellie Zuber, Edna Bash, Stella Gise, Mabel Hose, Ethel White, Earl Diehm, Norman Fiddler, John Reed, Herbert Wallenhorst, Carl Rauber, Gerald Schrader, Howard Schrader, Leon Angstadt, Elvena Gross, Gladis Hose, Eva Young, Helen Johns.

E. A. JONES, Supt.

Fort Thomas Infantry.

CINCINNATI, April 16.—[By Associated Press]—Colonel Cochran, of the sixth infantry at Fort Thomas, has received orders to go to Tampa, Fla., today, the movement to be made as soon as transportation is furnished by the chief quarter-master of the department at Chicago.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,

INDEPENDENT BUILDING,

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THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on sale at Bahney's Book Store, Bammerlin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad), and Bert Hankin's News stand in North Mill street.

MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1898

With such opportunities for displays of eloquence, such chances to make the rafters ring and the galleries applaud, how can the inhuman great American public find it in its heart to frown upon the senatorial love of speechmaking?

"What," says the New York Evening Post, "has General Lee done to deserve so high a place in the tumultous acclaims of the great republic?" Oh! nothing of any consequence. He only did his duty faithfully, and as a vigilant guardian of his country's interests risked his life in a hostile land

More than $8,000,000 has been added by the appropriation's committee to the navy bill passed by the House. Last year's annual supply bill had broken all records since the civil war period in the amount it carried, but the House this year furnished about $5,000,000 more and now the Senate committee increases the total to $46,277,558, or $13,274 321 more than the amount found necessary a year ago

The people of the United States have been waiting from week to week and are now waiting from hour to hour for the announcement of a definite line of action with regard to Cuba,—a peremptory notice to Spain to quit the island or take the consequences, but they must wait and wait with patience until every possible opportunity for gaining personal glory has been exhausted by certain senators and representatives.

Mr. Lentz, of Ohio, continues to indulge his catlike ferocity at the expense of President McKinley. A few days ago his cry was that the chief executive was pandering to the interests of Wall street jobbers in withholding his message; now he asserts that the President wishes to use the army and navy to maintain Spanish supremacy in Cuba. Presently he will discover that McKinley's policy is nothing short of a deep-laid plot to hand the United States government, over to the queen regent, and turn the White House into a summer residence for the bishop of Rome.

The present outlook indicates that farmers may expect another prosperous year with plenty of grain to sell. The wheat crop of 1898 promises to be larger than that of 1897 and the comparative condition of the rye crop is still larger. This satisfactory condition is not made up of high averages in some sections and low averages in others, for favorable reports are the rule and unfavorable reports the exception. Grain experts are of the opinion that foreign demands for wheat will continue to be heavy, thus insuring a continuation of good prices for the product of the United States.

The Hon. Potato Pingree may have failed to crush the railway, telegraph, express and telephone companies of his state, but a great cause never fails, and his potato patch plan in New York was worked so well that it will probably become permanent in that city. 321 acres of unoccupied land have been secured by the "Committee for the Cultivation of Vacant City Lots by the Unemployed," and the preliminary ploughing has begun already. The committee, will furnish seeds, tools, fertilzer and instructions to all men to whom land is assigned, and the whole scheme is practically a farm training school. Many farmers are willing to hire men who have done only one year's work under the committee, so that the plan is more than one of temporary assistance,

Hostilities between Africa and Italy are liable to break out at any moment Yesterday in Brooklyn, a colored man aged 60, mounted on a bicycle, crashed into the side of a junk cart propelled by an Italian. The frame of the bicycle was badly bent; a wheel of the junk cart was knocked off; the colored man was so badly shaken up that his complexion took on an ashy hue, and the hand-cart man was wild with rage A dispute followed and passersby stopped to enjoy the proceedings. At the end of five minutes the Italian was still jabbering; the colored man still trembling and, as no solution of the difficulty was in prospect, spectators grew tired and moved on. With the example of the United States Senate before them, the disputants are probably at it yet.

That sturdy old Philadelphian, John Wanamaker, though opposed to war unless honorably unavoidable, is ready to fight and to raise a regiment of Pennsylvanians for military duty. To the 1,5000 employes of his Philadelphia store Mr. Wanamaker has given notice that the salaries of all men who enter the military service of the government will continue to their families during the period of their absence, and that their places will be held open until they return. In addition to this the firm will place an insurance of $1,000 on each employee who gives his service to his country, payable to his family if his life is lost while engaged in military duty. Under such conditions there will be more real pleasure (aside from glory) to be gained by fighting in Mr. Wanamaker's, regiment than by selling dry goods in his store.

THE BI-COUNTY INSTITUTE.

Its First Session will be Held in Massillon on April 29 and 30.

The first session of the Bi-County Teachers' Institute, embracing Stark and Wayne counties, will be held in the Union school building in this city on Friday and Saturday, April 29 and 30. Arrangements have been made with the hotels for reduced rates by the day to teachers and visitors at the institute, and persons wishing private boarding houses will necessarily have to inform the secretary a few days in advance. Dinner and supper will be served by the ladies of the Christian church in South East street. Music will be furnished by the Massillon schools under the direction of L. G. Graves. Teachers are invited to take an active part in all discussions, to freely ask questions and express their views, and members of boards of education and others interested in educational work are cordially invited to attend the exercises. The following is the programme:

FRIDAY, 7:30 P. M.

The evening entertainment will consist of an illustrated lecture by Prof. G. Frederick Wright, Oberlin, O.
Subject—The Klondike as It Is and the Way to Get There.

SATURDAY, 8:30 A. M.

Address of Welcome .... Supt. E. A. Jones, Massillon
Response.....Pres. J. B. Mohler, Orrville
Paper—Demands on Public Schools .. C. A. Armstrong, Canton High School
Discussion. ... . H. C. Koehler, Supt. Louisville Schools
Report of the Committee of Twelve on Rural Schools..... ....Supt. R. A. Leisy, Marshallville
Discussion.. { Supt. J. A. Syler, New Berlin / Supt. L. J. Hostetter, Shreve
School Rhetoricals. .... Miss Eudore Kieffer, Wooster
Discussion.. { W. A. McBane, Orrville Schools / A. B Oberlin, Massillon Schools
Paper—Penmanship in the First Primary Grade .. . Miss Retta Weirick, Orrville
Discussion.. { Miss A. J Oberlin, Doylestown / .Miss Lizzie Cook, Canton
The Value of Child Study..... ... . .Prof. Elias Compton, Wooster Univer'y
Discussion.... { Supt. John E. Morris, Alliance / ..Miss Olive Smith, Massillon
The Place of the High School in the Public School System..... ....J. W. Guthrie, Prin. Alliance High School
Discussion.. { W. Johns, Prin. Massillon H. S. / ..Supt. Chas. Haupert, Wooster / Supt J H Focht, Canal Fulton
Miscellaneous Business.

Executive committee—John M. Sarver, principal Canton high school; Prof. Nelson Sauvain, Wooster university; Supt. J. L. Zaring, Creston; Supt. John E. Morris, Alliance; Supt. Charles Haupert, Wooster. President, Supt. J. B. Mohler, Orrville. Secretary, M. W. Oberlin, Massillon.

A MAIL SACK FOUND.

Frank Yingling Comes Across One in a Culvert.

Frank Yingling, who resides east of the city, called upon United States Commissioner Folger, Friday, to state that he had found a half of a mail sack in a stone culvert just beyond the eastern corporation line. He said that he believed that it was a part of the property stolen from the Massillon postoffice the Sunday morning of the burglary, several weeks ago. The court immediately commanded Yingling to produce the sack, which he very promptly did.

It was the lower half of a sack that had evidently been partially cut and partially torn in dividing into two pieces. In the bottom were glued two eight-cent stamps. Mr. Yingling said that on the morning of the burglary he saw two men prowling about the culvert, and although he did not see the sack at that time, he is positive that it was placed there by these persons. Commissioner Folger has notified the district prosecuting attorney of these facts.

He Likes Fresh Air.

There was a man, I knew a man, a man who liked fresh air.

A man whose craze for ozone was far beyond compare with any other kind of craze—this man who liked fresh air.

He never smoked, was never drunk, his temper was the best; his virtues and his talents were clearly manifest; he was a perfect paragon his bitterest foes confessed.

Oh, genial was his presence, his manner debonnair. "Jolliest fellow in the town!" you'd innocently swear—that is, on first acquaintance, this man who liked fresh air.

But mark you! he has not a friend. The faithless ones are fled, and those the loyal-hearted most probably are dead from colds and coughs and divers ills, by divers chills inbred.

For lo, in draughts he revelled; in office or in car he let down windows from the top; he set the doors ajar; the glorious doctrine of fresh air he prated near and far. He froze his wife's geraniums one bitter winter day, and warm as his affection was, she packed and went away; he froze up all the water-pipes, for which he had to pay. But he didn't pay the doctor's bills, his martyred friends declare, for all the colds he gave them, and furthermore, they swear his fad it was that froze them out—the man who liked fresh air.

Interpidity.

She had renounced home and fortune and friends for him.

"Brave girl!" he whispered, and drew her to his bosom.

She laughed lightly.

"Oh, that ain't anything!" she exclaimed. "You just ought to see me wearing a pair of those new green gloves down the street! Mister!"

Marriage.

"Persons contemplating matrimony," remarked the observer of men and things, "will do well to bear it in mind that while marriage is a lottery, the law does not as yet recognize it as such."

WHAT ONE WOMAN THINKS.

The men will stand anything.

A woman is as good as a man any day.

It's a woman's vocation to be married.

Dearest friends make the best enemies.

Marriage is sometimes the grave of love.

It's a bad workman quarrels with his tools.

An old girl makes a young married woman.

Sinners never hear any harm of themselves.

There is something better than beauty, and that is charm.

There are not husbands enough to go around—statistics prove it.

A lie should be large and adaptable, and allow a margin for alteration.

There's no sight more deplorable than a man who can't employ himself.

All lovers' promises are, of course, entirely founded on the doctrine of probabilities.

A woman may just as well give up the game when once she can't make the other woman jealous.

It is my theory that half the unhappiness of married life comes of husbands and wives being constantly together—all in all to each other.—Good Housekeeping.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

A woman has as many ways of making a man feel mean as she has of using up stale bread.

Publicly a woman takes her husband to task for having no policy; in her secret heart she worships him for it

When a girl wants to tell you that she has been to Paris she tries to shrug her shoulders so you will notice it and speak about it.

A man who has no one to tell his troubles to feels about as dismal as a woman who has no one to tell other people's troubles to.

When a girl fidgets around at a party she has generally got a hairpin sticking into her head which she is afraid to fix for fear of mussing up her hair.

Probably a girl waits to burn up her letters and photographs till the night before she gets married because she knows she wouldn't sleep any, anyhow.

Rice Puddings.

Rice pudding, plain and homely dish though it is, attests its wide popularity by constantly recurring additions and modifications to change its service while preserving its principle. Some housekeepers copy the method of the best hotels and serve individual puddings, each baked in a small bowl. Chopped figs and dates are added in one household, where the first call of the incoming boarding school youngsters is for "our kind of rice pudding." Connoisseurs, however, claim that it is the two tablespoonfuls of rice to the quart of milk, with a pinch of salt, a little nutmeg and sweetening to taste the whole, cooked slowly for hours to a cream, that produces the dish in its perfection.

Moonshine Pudding, New.

Wet two tablespoonfuls of cornstarch with a little cold water. When smooth, pour over it one pint of boiling water, stirring constantly. Then add one teaspoonful of salt, half a teacupful of granulated sugar, and one teaspoonful of vanilla, then the stiffly beaten whites of two eggs. Pare and thinly slice three bananas, put an even layer into a glass dish, then cover with the cornstarch mixture; then another layer of sliced bananas, and again a layer of the mixture, adding the banana and the mixture until the dish is full. Serve with a custard made by boiling one pint of cream or milk, pour it over the yolks of two eggs, flavor with vanilla or sherry wine and sweeten to taste.

Lemon Mincemeat.

Lemon mincemeat is a pastry filling that an English housekeeper says is an esteemed holiday dainty on her native heath. It is made from six large lemons, whose rinds are grated before the juice is squeezed into a deep bowl. To this are added two pounds each of seeded raisins, currants, sugar and peeled apples, one and a half pounds of beef suet chopped fine, and four ounces of lemon, orange and citron peel cut fine. When the mixture is thoroughly tossed together, a glass of brandy or white wine is poured over, and it is ready for use.

Apple Compote.

Pare and core six large apples, cut each piece of a size, dropping them into cold water, with the juice of a lemon squeezed into it, to prevent their turning brown. Make a syrup of a pound of sugar and a quart of boiling water. Drop the apples into this, with the thin rind of a lemon and two or three cloves. When cooked remove carefully to a heated glass dish. Pour over the syrup. Serve cold.

Nut Salad for Ten Persons.

Half pound of mixed nuts (including shells,) crack and pick them. There should be about two large cups of kernels; chop larger nuts into small pieces; half a stalk of celery, chopped fine (do not use the leaves), a pinch of salt, two tablespoonfuls of meat, dressing or mayonaise will be satisfactory; stir all together; serve in lettuce leaves without any cooking. Cool, but not cold.

Mayonnaise.

The yolk of an egg, less than half a pint of salad oil, two tablespoonfuls of date vinegar, pepper, and salt. Put the yolk into a basin with a little pepper and salt, stir quickly with a wooden spoon, adding the oil very gradually—drop by drop at first, as the sauce will curdle if it is poured in quickly. When quite thick, reduce it to the consistency of double cream with vinegar.

Macaroni With Cheese.

Cover the macaroni with boiling water and cook for ten minutes, then drain, cover with milk, and cook until tender, add one teaspoonful of salt, when about half done, and a tablespoonful of butter. Grate cheese over it and serve with the roasted ducks.

HORTICULTURE

What Can Be Done During the Winter Months.

What can be done in the way of horticulture during the winter, when vegetable growth is suspended and active operations in orchard and garden can be carried on only at a disadvantage? To meet with the greatest success in any branch of agriculture, those engaged in it must manage to be profitably employed all the year round. In commerce, manufactures, transportation, banking and in the learned professions, winter is as fruitful in results as in summer—if anything, more so. But, because the cultivator of the soil cannot till in winter, he is at loss to turn his time and labor to good account.

Stable manure, fresh from the stalls of domestic animals, can be hauled and spread over the roots of trees, shrubs, canes and vines, of perennial plants and upon ground designed to be plowed and planted in the spring. There is no better time to apply manure than when it is made, and no better way than upon the surface in winter. A great many of our most intelligent and successful agriculturists and horticulturists have become convinced, from repeated experiments, that better results are realized from using manure in this way than in any other. In winter the ground is generally frozen so that driving over it does not cut it up, and the fertilizing contents are all in, but begin to escape as soon as fermentation commences. The rains and melting snows of winter dissolve the plant-food and wash it into the soil ready to be absorbed by roots of trees and plants as soon as growth is renewed in the spring.

In the warmer days of the latter part of winter and early spring, pruning and grafting may be done. I have trimmed apple trees in February, but would not advise doing it except on the milder days, for it is poor economy to run the risk of colds, perhaps pneumonia, for the sake of gaining a little time. I have chopped wood in a thickly-timbered wood-lot, protected from the wind, when it would have been dangerous trimming a less sheltered orchard.

But if the horticulturist cannot, at all times in winter, work out of doors with impunity, he can perform intellectual labor, making plans and preparations for the work of the ensuing season. One can go to work in the spring with much greater alacrity and effectiveness if he has his plans all worked out fully matured in the mind, ready for material expression. If he is intending to plant fruits either for family use or for market he can carefully measure the ground which he intends to plant and make a plot of it upon paper; determine the distance apart to plant the various species of fruits large or small and the exact place in the plant that they will occupy and then calculate how many trees and plants he will require to fill it. He can then ascertain the number of trees and plants of the different species and varieties he will want, correspond with reliable nurserymen and place his order where he finds he can do best.

I have known farmers to declare when the delicious summer fruits were in season and their friends were enjoying them, that they would not allow another spring to pass without planting an assortment of fruit, but when spring arrived, they had not matured their plans, did not know how many or what sorts of plants they wanted or where to go for them, the press of spring work was too great to allow time to make calculations, and the fruit garden would be postponed, probably never to be materialized.

The man intending to plant fruit for market gives some time, of course to making plans and preparations, but I think he often finds them incomplete, in many respects, when the time for action arrives. If he should employ his long winter evenings and stormy days in studying the business, reading on it, attending horticultural meetings, consulting experienced fruit-growers, in order to ascertain what species are most profitable, and what varieties are most hardy and productive and meet with readiest sale, he would find, in the end, that the time had been profitably spent. There are few market fruit-growers who do not realize that some of their varieties are much more profitable than others, and that, if their orchardes were all planted with the most profitable kinds, their net profits would be greatly augumented.

I have visited the grounds of many of our most successful fruit growers, but have yet, to meet the first one who is perfectly satisfied with all his varieties; who would not change some of them were he to plant again. It is with market fruit-growers the same as it is with a dairyman, whose profit comes mainly from part of his herd and who tries to weed out the poorer ones that all may bring in a profit. It would be well to weed out the unprofitable kinds before planting, but, failing in that, in some species, varieties can be quickly changed by budding or grafting.—P. C. Reynolds, in Country Gentleman.

Our Enormous Productivity.

It appears that as regards quantity three Americans now export as much as five did twenty years ago, which suffices to show how groundless are the predictions of some writers who tell us that as population increases so the surplus products for exportation must diminish. In the last twenty years population has risen from forty-five to seventy-one million souls, an increase of fifty-eight per cent., and at the same time the weight of exports has risen one hundred and seventy-five per cent; that is three times as fast as population. The quantities of food yearly exported are sufficient to feed thirty million persons in Europe, from which it appears that American farms raise food for 100 millions of people yearly. The Western prairies are capable of carrying double the present number of live-stock, and producing ten times as much grain as they do, so that, for at least a century to come, there is every probability that the exportation of the same is true as regards cotton, the crop having risen 125 per cent. in twenty years. The world is only beginning to have evidence of the enormous productive power of the United States.—North American Review.

BLUNDERING ENGLISH

The Gross Misuse of the Nominative Case of Pronouns.

"There is one extremely common mistake in English which always fills me with sadness when it does not fill me with vexation," said the man who tries to be careful in his use of language. "I do not like to preach general discourses on the use of bad language, because I do not feel safe, and one's sermon in such a case is so likely to be a ridiculous example of the thing complained of. But this mistake is so gross and palpable that any one with an elementary knowledge of grammar should recognize it. The thing which makes it peculiarly sad or vexatious is the fact that the error is often made by persons who make some pretenses of using good English. Half of seventy-five per cent. of the school teachers. I will venture to say, make this mistake. It is the use of such expressions as 'Between you and I.' 'They asked you and I to come,' or 'Let you and I go,' or more horrible still, 'They saw he and I uptown.' In other words, it is the use of the nominative form of the pronoun as the object of a preposition or a verb.

"The reason for this is obvious. It is known that ignorant persons use such expressions as 'Him and me went up town,' or 'you and me was seen.' People learning that such expressions are incorrect somehow got the notion that it is never correct to use such form as 'you and me,' or 'him and her,' or 'them and me.' They feel guilty whenever they are caught using such a combination of words, and doubtless if they heard a person say 'They asked him and me to come to the dinner,' which alone is correct, they would have a sense that an error had been made. They get to feel that the conjunction 'and' has a kind of double action control, governing the nominative case at both ends. A little reflection would remind them that this word has nothing at all to do with the cases.

"A sure cure for this bad habit is to drop the 'and' and use each of the pronouns alone. What person, for instance, who would say, 'They asked you and I to come,' would say, 'They asked I to come,' or what person who would without hesitation say, 'Let you and I go,' could ever be caught saying, 'Let I go?' Many of the people who use 'you and I' as the object of a verb would not go so far as to say, 'They asked he and I if we would come,' but there are persons who go this length and display an annoying sense of superiority in doing it. They feel that there is something elegant about the combinations, 'He and I,' 'She and I,' and 'They and I,' and scorn the humble accusative forms, yet even these would hardly say 'They saw he,' or they saw I,' or 'They saw she,' or 'They saw they.' Why in the world, then should the 'and' make any difference in their speech? This is the point to which it would be well for teachers of English to give their attention."—Indianapolis News.

He Wondered Why They Laughed.

A serious-minded Clevelander went into a department store not long ago, and stepping up to the drug department asked for a certain infants' food.

The bright young lady in charge shook her head.

"I'm sorry," she said, "but we are just out of that. We have Blank's Granum and Dash's condensed milk and Space's Lactatum."

The serious citizen looked doubtful.

"I'm afraid they wouldn't do," he said.

"I suppose," said the young woman, sympathetically, "you don't like to change."

"Oh, it isn't for me," said the serious citizen, hastily.

And after he got out of the store, he wondered why the girls laughed so suddenly.

Entirely Too Formal.

Dolly Swift—Young Mr. Pensmith, the editor of the Weekly Visitor, has just made me a written offer of marriage."

Sally Gay—H is a handsome fellow. What will be your answer, dear?

Dolly Swift—He is handsome, I'll admit, but I shall be forced to decline him with thanks. He is too horribly business like. After requesting an early answer, he added, "Please write briefly, to the point, and upon but one side of the paper. Sign your full name, not for publication, but merely as a guarantee of good faith, and do not forget to enclose a postage stamp if you desire a reply." Sally, a man like that would calmly smoke while the baby fell down stairs.

The Last Hope.

"Well, old man, did your son pass the civil service examination?"

"No, suh; dey turned him down."

"What was the trouble?"

"Short on 'rithmetic, suh."

"Anything else?"

"An' geography."

"Yes?"

"An' spellin'."

"Nothing more?"

"Nuthin' mo', suh, 'ceptin' grammar an' hist'ry an' a few other things."

"Well, what will he do now?"

"Well suh, he des 'bout decided fer teach school!"—Atlanta Constitution.

A Parting Word.

As the clock struck twelve and the aged '97 stepped out into the darkness, he met the youthful '98 coming in like a breeze. "I don't envy you," said the retiring year. "You look like a youth of strength and vigor, and you'll need it all. You have a very diverse and fickle set to deal with. Good luck to you!" And he boarded the train for Nowhere.

The Height of Contentment.

A Kansas editor is very proud of a new baby in his home. He remarks: "We would not take $10,000 cash for this one and would not give fifty cents for another."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Modern Chivalry.

Awkward Miss (with an umbrella)—Beg pardon!

Polite Gentleman—Don't mention it. I have another eye left.—New York Weekly.

Another Rip.

The Drunk—Shay, ole fel; wha' day's ise?

Policeman—January 1, 1898.

The Drunk—Grea' 'eavens! 'v I been 'sleep a whole yar?

ANCIENTS VALUED GOLD

Antique Mining Implements Discovered on the Shores of the Red Sea.

Gold was probably the first metal observed and collected, because of the instinctive understanding of its intrinsic value. About it superstitions grew; religious and ceremonious rites and strange crimes were committed for its possession in the days when it was believed that it was of such stuff that the sun itself was made and the halls of Valhalla paved. Rock paintnigs and carvnigs of Egyptian tombs earlier than the days of Joseph indicate the operation of washing auriferous sand, and a subsequent melting in furnaces by the aid of blow pipes. Less than twenty years ago the old mines of Nubia, so graphically described by Diodorus, were rediscovered on the shores of the Red sea together with a line of ancient wells across the desert; the underground workings where ore veins had been followed with the pick, the rude cupelling furnaces for assying, picks, oil lamps, stone mills, mortars and pestles, inclined warming tables of stone, crucibles and retorting furnaces of burned tile, by which the entire process can be traced.

Here slaves and hapless prisoners of war exchanged their life of blood for glittering dust to fill the treasuries of their captors. In India and Asia Minor the powered ore was washed down over smooth, sloping rocks and caught gold in the fleeces of sheepskins sunk in the stream. It was literally a golden fleece that Jason brought back from the Caucasus. Further north and following the easern foothills of Mount Arrat to the southern slope of the Ural mountains in Russian Siberia, where last year millions were taken out of the old mines, the ancient Scythians broke up rock and gravel with copper implements, scraped out the glittering dust and nuggets with the fangs of wild boars and carried their gains away in bags of leather.

An Animated Paper Cutter.

This is a pretty story of an intelligently trained elephant. Such a paper cutter must, however, be an expensive adjunct to the library. An elephant cannot be boarded, for less than $3 a day. When Lord Dufferin was Viceroy of India he was visited by the Rajah of Holkar, who saw the Viceroy take up some illustrated London papers which had just arrived by mail and cut them with an ivory paper knife, says an exchange. It was the first time the Indian Prince had seen such an instrument used. "Make me a present of that," he said to the Viceroy, "and I will give you another." Lord Dufferin hastened to comply with so modest request, and the young Rajah returned to his country. Not long after he returned to Calcutta, bringing with him a young elephant, whose tusks had been carved in the most artictic manner in the shape of a paper knife. This he brought as a present to the Viceroy. A table bearing some illustrated papers was placed by a servant before this intelligent beast, who immediately seized them with his trunk, cut them most deftly with his tusks and then handed them to the Viceroy.

Moccasins for Rough Travel.

Moccasins are a torture to the "tender-foot," but after a few days' trial the feet harden, the tendons learn to do their proper work without artificial heels, and one finds that he can travel farther in moccasins than in any kind of boots and shoes. You can climb in moccasins as in nothing else; you can cross slippery logs like a cat; you can pass in safety along treacherous slopes where hobnails certainly would bring you to grief.

I once tested the comparative merits of moccasins and shoes in a peculiar way. A party of us had been hunting in the Arkansas swamps. When the time came for us to return we were obliged to walk 16 miles to the nearest railway station. We arose an hour before daybreak, ate a hasty breakfast, hunted deer all aforenoon, and were quite tired when we assembled for lunch. At 1 o'clock we started on that long tramp, all of us wearing shoes. Several of the men soon got aboard the crazy wagon that was carrying our outfit, but the guide and I "stuck it out" till we reached the nearest settlement, 12 miles from the abandoned camp. By this time my feet were cruelly galled, and it seemed impossible for me to journey farther.

But when the wagon came up I exchanged my shoes for a pair of thick moccasins, which I had worn when still-hunting in the "overflow." The relief was so great that I could hardly refrain from kicking up my heels like a colt. Our course for the last four miles ran over an abandoned railway track, unballasted. There could have been no worse path for a pedestrain. We were delayed at the settlement, the sky became overcast, the night set in and we traveled over that horrible track in pitch darkness; but I arrived at the station in fine form without injuring my feet in the least.

White Tea of Persia.

From her Majesty's counsel at Ispahan, says the Bulletin, Kew received a small quanity of the "white tea" of Persia for the Museum of Economic Botany. The finest of this tea is said to be reserved for the Court of Peking. The sample from Yezd was composed of the undeveloped leaf buds, so thickly coated with fine hairs as to give them a silvery appearance. The liquor from the Persian white tea was of a pale straw color, with the delicate flavor of good China tea. It is not unknown, but now little appreciated in the English markets.

The Persimmon's Food Uses.

Possibly, as much use is not made of the persimmon as might be. In Japan, the persimmon is one of the most valuable of fruits. They are treated as figs, and preserved for use as marmalade, and used in many other ways. Our own permission might be rendered as valuable to us, if some thought were given to adapting ourselves to its requirements. A beer is sometimes made from the fruit, and it is said that experienced cooks know how to make first class pies from them. Aside from this, very little use is made of the fruit of the persimmon in America.—Meehan's Monthly.

Perfect peace is not possible even in the deepest retirement. A wolf will creep into the most pastoral life.

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A DAY TO ADJOURN.

House Agreed to Senate Resolution For April 26.

ANTI-GAMBLING BILL PASSED.

Garfield's Strong Measure Went Through In the Senate—Barker Bill Became a Law—Tenement House Measure Introduced—Other Proceedings.

COLUMBUS, April 16.—The house has concurred in the senate amendment fixing April 26 as the time for sine die adjournment.

These bills were passed in the house:

Mr. Kemper, providing that where a village does not contain an attorney one from an adjoining village can be elected solicitor.

Mr. McGlinchey, providing that abandoned oil and the gas wells in the mining regions shall be securely plugged below the coal or ore veins.

Mr. Roberts, providing that the original contractor for municipal improvements shall give bond for one-half the contract price, to protect laborers employed on the job and material furnished.

Mr. Meacham, regulating foreign cooperative savings and investment companies, investment guaranty companies doing business on the service dividend plan, and companies organized to place and sell certificates and debentures on the installment or part payment plan, to protect holders of such certificates.

Mr. Gayman, providing that prosecuting attorneys can bring suits to recover money wrongfully paid out by public officials.

Mr. Bowman, reducing the poundage on sheriff's sales from 1½ per cent to 1 per cent and putting poundage on all sales, including sales of real estate under foreclosure.

These bills were introduced in the house:

Mr. Cline, requiring incorporated banks and bankers to report names of all depositors to county auditor.

Mr. Means, to cure defects in improperly executed and acknowledged deeds.

Mr. Brackett, requiring trustees of all state institutions to advertise for bids for supplies and not purchase the same through the steward.

Mr. Haler, requiring fireproof files and racks for the preservation of county records.

Mr. Bartlew, requiring that companies organized to build suburban railways over state highways when required deposit $2,000 in cash and give a $10,000 bond as a guarantee of their intention to construct and operate said road within a limited time. In event of failure to carry out the agreement the money goes into the county treasury.

Mr. Scott, providing for modification of the tax laws.

The tenementhouse bill was introduced by Senator Burke. The measure provides for the appointment of a tenement and lodginghouse commission which will have the supervision and inspection of tenement and lodginghouses under its direction.

Senator Garfield's stringent gambling law passed the senate. This empowers officers of the law to forcibly enter any room or building which is generally understood in a neghborhood to be devoted to gambling and to arrest any person found there, as well as take possession of any gambling outfit found there.

Quite an innovation in the duties of the trustees of sinking funds is contemplated in the bill of Senator Pugh, which was passed. This amends the present statute and provides that the city auditor shall, upon demand of the board, report such balances as there may be belonging to the city to the credit of the sinking fund, interest account or for any bonds issued for or by the city. These balances shall remain in the treasury of the city to the credit of the sinking fund, and shall be drawn out as provided for by section 2724. The city treasurer shall give bond to the state in the sum of $50,000 for the faithful performance of his duties as the custodian of such funds.

The Barker bill, providing for the education of deaf children and the establishing of public schools, was enacted into a law.

The senate also passed the following bills:

Mr. Carpenter, excepting from municipal care public highways, grounds, bridges, etc., in the corporation, constructed and maintained by the county authorities.

Mr. Long, creating trustees of electric light plants owned by municipal corporations and prescribing their duties and powers.

Mr. Garfield, revising and improving the statutes relating to the care of the poor, as recommended by the board of state charities.

BAILEY ATTACKED REED.

The Speaker Made a Reply—Dalzell In the Row.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Only a single incident at the session of the house was worthy of public notice. Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader, arose to a question of privilege to reply to a newspaper criticism charging him with responsibility for the disorderly scene in the house on Wednesday. He arraigned the speaker in severe terms, alleging that it was the speaker's unfair and unjust treatment of himself which had precipitated the trouble.

Dalzell (Pa.) got into a brief but sharp colloquy with Bailey by remarking that Bailey was "having his daily airing."

The speaker from the chair listened to Mr. Bailey's strictures and when he concluded, declined to discuss the question, declaring that what he had done had been done in the presence of the house and 1,000 spectators and upon the judgment of these witnesses he was willing to rest the justification of his action.

Massachusetts' War Fund.

BOSTON, April 16.—Governor Wolcott has sent a message to the legislature recommending an emergency appropriation of $500,000 to increase the efficiency of the state militia. In 20 minutes from the time the message had been received a bill was framed, passed, signed by the governor and had become a law.

TROOPS ARE ORDERED TO THE SOUTH.

Some Regiments Likely to Move Today. Miles to Be Stationed at Atlanta. Assignment of Troops.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The war department has revised its assignment of infantry regiments, and they will go as follows:

To New Orleans — First, Seventh, Eighth, Twelfth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth infantry.

To Mobile—Second, Third, Tenth, Eleventh, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second.

To Tampa—Fourth, Sixth, Ninth, Thirteenth, Seventeenth and Twenty-first.

The cavalry assignments remain unchanged.

In the artillery all light batteries and artillery regiments, except in the Sixth and Seventh, which were recently organized under act of congress, go to Chickamauga.

The officers who will command will be General Shafter at New Orleans, General Coppinger at Mobile, General Wade at Tampa and General Brooks at Chickamauga.

Since the Civil war no such proportion of the army has been mobilized and the movement itself is the best evidence of the gravity of the situation as looked upon by the president and his advisers. The determination to rendezvous the troops in the south, where they can be acclimated to the conditions of a more tropical climate, has been under consideration by the president and his cabinet for some time. It was not until, however, that the president, in view of the enormus expense which will be entailed, felt justified in taking this step.

The heavy batteries of artillery in each of the five regiments mentioned will remain at their present posts. The two new regiments of artillery recently authorized by congress have not been recruited to their full strength and, in addition, are not well equipped with horses and other necessary requisites for service, and therefore, are not included in the orders. The department has so distributed the 22 regiments of infantry at convenient places on the gulf that they will be accessible for transportation to Cuba. Proposals have been invited from steamship companies for chartering vessels to the government for this work.

Instructions to the commanding officers of the regiments ordered to move were sent out, with directions that they be put into effect as soon as possible. It is the confident expectation of the officials that the movements in some places will begin today.

The railroad facilities, the officials say, are more than ample to meet the demands of the occasion and no trouble will be experienced in mobilizing this large body of men at the places designated within a reasonably short space of time.

The command of the army will devolve upon General Nelson A. Miles, who is now the head of the military branch of the government. His temporary headquarters, it is said, probably will be at Atlanta, where General Graham, who has command of the department of the gulf, is now located. General Miles' temporary headquarters will depend entirely upon the exigencies of the situation and the developments of the campaign.

He will leave the city soon for his new duties.

THE NAVAL RESERVES ARE ASSIGNED.

Two Fast Liners Secured and Chances Good For Securing More New War Vessels.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Several important and decisive steps in the work of war preparations have been taken by the navy department. It was decided to assign the naval reserves of New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Maryland and Michigan to the five auxiliary cruisers hereafter to be known as patrol boats. These ships are the Prairie, the Dixie, the Yankee, the Yosemite and either the Venezuela or Yorktown, the latter of which was purchased yesterday. The question of the American line steamers was also wound up with the decision to charter all four of them, the St. Louis, the St. Paul, the Paris and the New York.

The two first mentioned have already been acquired by the department, though the form of acquisition was tentative, the department being undecided whether it would purchase these two only or charter all four. With the announcement that these magnificent ships had been added to the auxiliary fleet came the statement that the department also had purchased the Yorktown of the Old Dominion line and the Yumuri of the Ward line. With these additions, the fleet of converted vessels now includes the pick of the ocean liners and coasting steamers running under the American flag.

But of greater moment than any of these developments was the reopening of negotiations for the purchase of two warships and several torpedoboats from Chile and Argentina. One of the cruisers is the Chilean O'Higgins, just completed at an English yard, and regarded as one of the most formidable of her class afloat. These negotiations are being conducted through Mr. Charles R. Flint of New York, who has large commercial and financial interests in both countries.

Mr. Flint was at the navy department and held extended conferences with the secretary and other officials. While Mr. Flint would not say how far the negotiations had progressed, he intimated that the internal affairs of Chile and Argentine were assuming such satisfactory shape as to warrant the presumption that they were not averse to parting with a portion of their navies.

Orders have been issued to the naval reserves of Massachusetts, Maryland, Michigan, New York and New Jersey to hold themselves in readiness for duty on the patrol ships. It is the intention of the department to shape all matters for any emergency, but the militia will not actually go into service aboard the ships until it is certain that hostilities are to ensue. The patrol ships will be assigned to the Atlantic coast line and form a part of the general plan of coast defense.

The Weather.

Fair and warmer; light northwesterly winds.

QUEEN PREFERS WAR.

She Stiffens Backbone of Spanish Ministry.

DON CARLOS IS ALSO A FACTOR.

He Threatens to Overthrow the Present Government if There Is Any Backdown to the United States—Appeal Spain Will Make to Europe.

MADRID, via Bayonne, France, April 16.—The action taken by the Spanish cabinet has confirmed the general belief that war is now inevitable. The warlike tone of the official note issued by the Spanish government finds general approval here and creates much excitement.

Contrary to the general opinion, that the queen regent has been negotiating for peace at any price, her attitude had much to do with the firm action of the cabinet.

It is learned on unquestionable authority that the queen regent recently made the following statement:

"I prefer even the horrors of war, rather than tarnish the prestige of the army or an impairment of the rights of the crown."

Another factor, undoubtedly, is Don Carlos' manifesto of which the following is an extract, which was not risked submitting to the censor:

"The governors of Madrid may make a call to arms inevitable and immediate if they continue to permit the Spanish standard to be dragged in the mud. Twenty years of patriotic retirement have proved that I am neither ambitious nor a conspirator.

"If the glove which Washington has flung in the face of Spain is picked up by Madrid I will continue the same example of abnegation as before, wretched in that I cannot partake in the struggle other than by prayers and by the influence of my name.

"But if everything leads me to fear that the policy of humiliation will again prevail, we will snatch the reins of government from those who are unworthy to hold them and we will occupy their places."

As indicated in The Heraldo, Spain is figuring on yellow fever being an important factor of the Cuban situation. It says:

"We have 200,000 troops on the island, perfectly acclimated, and any Americans who are landed there will die like flies."

The note to the powers will review the whole Cuban question, pointing out that all the trouble with the United States arises through the clamor of the sugar manufacturers, who, it is claimed, fomented and organized the entire revolt. Attention will be called to the alleged filibustering expeditions in America; that the chief Cuban leaders are not Cubans, but adventurers of all nationalities, whose purpose is plunder and robbery.

The concessions made by Spain will be enumerated and the note will say that while Spain has done everything possible to pacify the island, the consuls of the United States have constituted themselves insurgent agents and the further statement will be made that when autonomy promised the desired result an American squadron was sent to Cuba to encourage the insurgents to hold out.

These contentions, it is added, are supported by documentary evidence, which it is alleged, will prove the bad faith displayed throughout by the United States toward Spain.

The note to the powers will conclude with declaring that Spain, having exhausted every means of peace, is reluctantly compelled to prepare for war and to fight for the maintenance of its rights and honor.

LONDON, April 16.—Senor Sagasta, the Spanish premier, is quoted in a special dispatch from Madrid saying, with reference to the destruction of the Maine having been caused through Spanish agency:

"This infamous calumny merits the reprobation of the whole world. All the nations know the true cause of the disaster and many American officials know it too. For the American government to base a plea of intervention upon heartless calumny of this character is to rebel against reason and justice. For this reason it is impossible for us to refrain from protesting formally to the powers against the imputation."

LIKE THE NEW CRUISER.

Officers Praise the New Orleans—Very Fast Boat.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The New Orleans, formerly the Brazilian cruiser Amazonas, which has arrived in company with the San Francisco, will undoubtedly be a very great help to the American navy in case war should be declared.

The vessel, which was recently purchased from the Brazilian government, was built by Armstrong & Co. of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, and a representative of that firm, George Robson, came over on the vessel and superintended the working of the machinery during the entire passage.

Mr. Robson, who is a skilled engineer, said that he was perfectly satisfied with the manner in which the New Orleans acquitted herself on her initial trip across the Atlantic, and said that his most sanguine anticipations of her capability were more than realized.

In this Mr. Robson was backed up by all the officers on board, who were loud in their praises of the qualities of the new warship.

The New Orleans can attain a speed of 22¼ knots an hour under forced draught. Her coal carrying capacity is large enough to enable her to steam at a 15-knot speed for 23 days.

The new vessel carried six 6-inch and four 4.7-inch rapidfiring guns, and, in a recent test, ten projectiles were fired from one of her 6-inch guns in 43 seconds. The ship has also a very strong secondary battery and is fitted with three torpedo tubes. She has six fighting tops.

To Defend New York Harbor.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—The monitor Nahant, manned by New York naval reserves, has left League Island navyyard in tow of the tug Pioneer, bound for New York, where she will be used in the defense of that harbor.

ENGLAND AGAIN SHOWS FRIENDSHIP.

Will Have Nothing to Do With Any Attempt to Coerce This Country Even In Behalf of Spain.

LONDON, April 16.—The officials of the British foreign office, when questioned on the subject, refused to make a statement on the hypothetical case as to whether Great Britain would join the naval demonstration in behalf of Spain, but they added that they did not believe such a demonstration would be attempted.

A representative of The Associated Press, however, learns from the ambassador here of a continental power that no such demonstration is contemplated, "though it might be mooted by some despairing friend of Spain."

He added: "Such a movement could not succeed, if attempted in view of Great Britain's flat refusal to join in any demonstration or stop with the view of putting pressure upon the United States. If the continental powers attempted it, Great Britain would probably openly endorse the United States' certain snub to Europe. The Austrian ambassador openly says he has given up any hope of Europe preventing war.

The Daily Chronicle, taking it for granted that there is some truth in the reports of a new European concert for coercion, devotes an editorial to urging England not to join. It says:

"Our concern is to see that England is not once more dragged at the heels of despots and made to play the game of the latest of the rotten tyrannies that encumber the earth. We have good reason to say that there are strong friends of America in the present government, and we hope Lord Salisbury is one of them, but it is important that the feeling of the country should be adequately represented both in London and in Washington.

"It was easy to coerce Greece, but America stands in a different category. She is a very great power, intensely proud and entirely self contained. Her fate has been to undertake a task peculiarly arduous and thankless. She is is not going to be bullied by the heroes of the Cretan blockade, and if the movement against her is pressed too far, she will be compelled in her own interests to clear the situation.

"Our present purpose is to insist that our government does its best by using every means in its power to defeat any anti-American combination. If there be any doubt about the feelings of the great majority of the nation we shall be happy to try the experiment of marching 100,000 Londoners through the metropolis with the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes in combination. It is the business of the mother country to stand by her children of the west as stiffly and strongly as one country can by another."

The Daily Chronicle also ridicules The Saturday Review, which asks "Where are the American officers for an army to march through Cuba?"

It says it is not aware that the United States intends to do anything of that sort, "but if it does its trouble will be chiefly one of selection from a vast number of trained men from West Point academy."

The Times, which attaches no importance to the rumors of a European demonstration against the United States, says:

"England would assuredly be no party to such a demonstration, but it is even more absurd to suggest that because England sympathizes with American indignation at Cuban horrors, the British government ought to rush into armed alliance with the United States for the settlement of a question in which we have no immediate concern."

A dispatch from Rome, referring to the rumors of a proposition to make an international naval demonstration off the island of Cuba, says Austria is taking the lead in the matter, but it is understood that Great Britain and Germany are not favorable to the suggestion.

AN ULTIMATUM TO MADRID GOVERNMENT.

President McKinley Will Issue One Immediately After Congress Takes Action In the Matter.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The Washington Post's summary of the situation published in today's issue includes the following statement:

"Immediately the president is empowered to use the army and navy he will issue an ultimatum to Spain, giving her 24 hours—possibly 48—within which to answer whether she will peaceably withdraw her troops and flag from Cuba.

"Her refusal to evacuate the island—which is, of course, expected—will be the signal for the action on the part of this government, and that action will be the vigorous use of both our naval and land forces. The Post makes this statement upon the highest possible authority, the course of action indicated having been decided upon at yesterday's cabinet meeting.

"Should the resolutions reach the president accompanied by the amendment recognizing the republic of Cuba, the president will sign them, but in a brief message to congress he will hold that the constitutional prerogative vested in the president to recognize other governments cannot be taken away, and that the amendment is therefore void and inoperative."

U. S. VESSELS SEEK SAFETY.

The Topeka and Somers Again Enter an English Port.

PLYMOUTH, England, April 16.—The United States cruiser Topeka, formerly the Diogenes, and the United States torpedoboat Somers, purchased for the United States in Germany, which left Portland on Wednesday last for the United States after putting in through distress of weather, have sought shelter here.

It is said that the crew of the Somers have again refused to continue the voyage in her, owing to her unseaworthiness. They say that when she is at full speed her fore compartment is full of water.

The officials of the United States embassy deny that any fresh trouble has arisen.

SOME HINDRANCE TO BUSINESS.

Still, Clearing House Payments Are Larger Than Last Year, Says Dun's Review.

NEW YORK, April 16.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade, issued today, says: The meaning of congress regarding Spain is not in doubt, but the form of declaration at this hour is in question. The president's message has been accepted as a strong statement of the situation and the question in congress is whether it will without change adopt his proposal. Preparations for a war continue, as if it were inevitable. There is some hindrance in business, and yet the volume of payments through clearing houses is still 12.9 per cent larger than last year, and outside New York about 2.2 per cent larger than in 1892, though speculative stagnation here makes the aggregate lower. New York banks may now realize that they are strong enough for all possible emergencies, and may give the government valuable aid by greater freedom in business loans. Sound New York banks are not in the least alarmed about the business situation, nor have they any occasion for alarm.

The industries are doing well, because they have enormous orders taken in February and March or earlier, which ensure operations for periods varying from a fortnight to several months. But the new orders upon which they have to rely if partial stoppage or closing of many works is to be prevented, are just now restricted by apprehension about the money market and the possibility of loans. Angles have been advanced $1 per ton and structural iron works are all crowded with orders, while pipes are in heavy demand.

The stagnation in wool is something remarkable, the total sales at the three chief markets having been only 1,182,144 pounds, against 9,666,600 last year and in the first half of April only 3,385,044 pounds, against 22,346,000 a year ago. Manufacturers are still waiting, although somewhat encouraged by a rather better tone in the clothing trade of late. They have ample orders for the present in most lines, though not in all. Wheat rose 5½ cents and held 2½ cents for a week, with large exports.

The official report shows that exports in March were 15,459,575 bushels of wheat, flour included, against 9,901,722 last year, and in nine months from the principal ports 163,909,730 bushels, against 132,676,463 last year. Meanwhile the exports of corn in the nine months have been 138,905,934 bushels, against 135,634,231 bushels last year.

The volume of legitimate business is enormous, and meanwhile failures are remarkably small. For the first week they have been 254 in the United States against 207 last year and 18 in Canada against 30 last year

THE ROW BETWEEN SENATORS.

Senator Carter Adjusting the Trouble Between Wellington and Money.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—There is a good prospect that the differences between Senators Money and Wellington will be amicably arranged. Immediately after the altercation in the senate Senator Carter undertook to adjust the matter and, while he had not entirely succeeded at the time of adjournment, there is every prospect that it will be accomplished today. The trouble was stated by mutual friends to have been due to a misunderstanding on both sides.

Mr. Wellington spoke of Mr. Money going to Cuba for the New York Journal.

This Money denied.

Wellington said The Journal said so.

Money told him to make it on his own responsibility.

This Wellington quickly did.

"Then you lie," exclaimed Money.

Wellington immediately called Money to order and started toward him.

By this time all was confusion.

The vice president was rapping for order and the senators had risen to their feet. But the two senators still called to each other in defiant tones that rang out above the din.

"Come outside and make it," cried Mr. Money.

"Very well then," retorted Mr. Wellington.

"Come now," said Mr. Money, beckoning.

"The senate will be in order," called out Vice President Hobart.

Mr. Wilson (Wash.) broke the tension at this point by stepping forward into the center aisle and asking in a bland voice "whether a declaration of war would be in order." The senators and the galleries laughed heartily at this sally, and meantime friends of the bellicose senators surrounded them and led them away into the cloak rooms. A few minutes afterward, subsequent to the adoption of the Jones agreement, Mr. Money emerged from the cloak room and apoligized to the senate for unparliamentary language.

Flying Squadron Returns.

OLD POINT COMFORT, Va., April 16.—With the flagship Brooklyn the flying squadron, after 48 hours' active work in nasty weather, has returned to anchorage here with the exception of the Texas, which was left outside to try her big guns with solid shot.

Saved Against His Will.

Another V. C. of my acquaintance—he is anything but a doctor—once saved a trooper whose horse had been killed. His argument was rather original. The man was on foot, and the enemy—Zulus this time, and they are beautiful fighters—were coming down at a run, and he said very decently that he did not see his way to periling his officer's life by double weighting the only horse there was.

To this his officer answered, "If you don't get up behind me, I'll get off and I'll give you such a licking as you've never had in your life." The man was more afraid of fists than assegais, and the good horse pulled them both out of the scrape. Now, by the regulations an officer who insults or threatens with violence a subordinate of his service is liable to lose his commission and to be declared "incapable of serving the queen in any capacity," but for some reason or other the trooper never reported his superior.—Rudyard Kipling in Youth's Companion.

FARM AND FIELD AND GARDEN

FERTILIZER TALK.

Mixing Chemicals at Home—Compost For Ordinary Crops.

By mixing the chemicals at home a farmer is supposed to save much of the cost of handling and selling which the manufacturers claim. This point The Rural New Yorker considers as follows:

In theory the work can be done at odd hours—on rainy days or at times when nothing else is pressing. The manufacturers are usually able to make a more perfect mixture, since they have powerful and complete machinery for doing it, and can mix a large lot ahead so that it may work over or "blend" in the pile, and then be reground and mixed. Farmers who use large lots of fertilizer are able to make special arrangements, and thus prepare a good mixture. A New Jersey farmer thus describes his method:

"I put the different chemicals on the floor, shovel them over twice, and then put them through my mixer, which is made of an old thrashing machine. I used an old undershot machine, put a hopper on top and made a short shaker with a four mesh wire sieve in the bottom. I run this machine by horsepower, using one horse. With two men and myself I can mix and bag ten tons of fertilizer in a day. I am very careful in weighing the different materials and use care to have them evenly distributed over the heap, consequently I have had very good success, as the actual analysis has never varied more than one-fourth of 1 per cent from the calculated analysis. I have been doing my own mixing for the past six years, have had good success in the field and would not buy mixed goods unless I could get them for about the same price as my fertilizer now costs me."

In answer to a query as to the value of a compost of leaf mold, cow, horse and pig manure, and the best way to use it, the journal mentioned advises:

All organic manures are one sided—that is, they contain too much nitrogen in proportion to the potash and phosphoric acid. Like meat in human food, they need to be "balanced" with other substances. Cottonseed meal and clover hay come the nearest to being complete manures, but even these are one sided. It would be impossible to give more than a guess at the value of your compost. Do not use lime with it. You may be sure that the compost is deficient in phosphoric acid and potash. With every load of the compost we would mix 75 pounds of muriate of potash and 150 pounds of dissolved phosphate rock. Mix them thoroughly, working the compost over several times, if possible. This will make a mixture suitable for almost any ordinary crop. It is the best way to handle such compost.

Growing Tomatoes.

"If good crops of any kind are to be secured, begin with the plow. If you have only two days in which to prepare your ground and put in a crop of tomatoes, by all means use a day and a half in preparing the soil. Make it fine; pulverize it. Keep the harrow going as long as your conscience will let you, and then harrow some more. If the dirt is lumpy, roll it, then harrow and just before setting out the plants go over the land with a weeder—one of the most valuable machines yet invented. It leaves the land smooth and fine. Of course in a garden the hand rake answers the same purpose as the weeder." With this preface a writer in The Orange Judd Farmer presents some ideas on growing tomatoes, among them the following:

If stable manure is to be used on the tomato field, let it be thoroughly rotted. Do not, under any circumstances, use coarse, green manure. I would prefer none at all. Whenever stable manure is used it should be plowed under in the fall. It is the practice of a great many people to dig a hole and put in a shovelful or two of stable manure, throw on a little dirt and set the plant on top of it. If rank growth of vine and a lot of green tomatoes are wanted, this method will be sure to give perfect satisfaction.

I cannot recommend too highly the use of nitrate of soda in growing tomatoes, especially where early ripening is desired. When used at the rate of 150 to 175 pounds per acre and in connection with wood ashes, the total yield of early tomatoes will be very largely increased. A larger quantity of nitrate will increase the yield of fruit, but at the expense of the net profit on the crop. However, great care must be exercised in the application of nitrate of soda to any plants and especially to the tomato. It should not come in direct contact with either the stalk or roots.

Spraying For the Codling Moth, Etc.

"The time to spray with paris green or london purple for the codling moth, or rather for the worm which its eggs produces and which is the cause of wormy apples, is just after the blossoms fall. To make the work most effectual spray freely enough to fill the blossom end of each apple with the poison, for this is where the little worm gets its first meal or two before it begins to tunnel the fruit. A week or two later the calyx lobes close, and one may then quit spraying for the worm, as it will do no good. Observe that the time is short. It is only after the blossoms fall and before the lobes close that the worm can be reached with arsenites," says The Iowa Homestead, which also advises: Get the poultry in the plum orchard just as early in the spring as possible. It is the best "constitutional treatment" for the curculio and gouger there is. Spraying is all right for an acute attack of the curculio, but to keep the pest down and destroy it entirely there is nothing like a good flock of hungry and industrious hens.

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Miss Clara Burton is visiting in Pittsburg.

A son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. John Yost.

Mrs. C. C. Craig is visiting Uhrichsville friends.

Frank Clementz is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Wetzel in Lorain.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. William Johnston, 155 East Main street, a son.

Miss Susan Shimp, of Canton is visiting at the residence of Mrs. Kate Webb.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Schnierle, of Lorain, are the guests of Massillon relatives.

William Hodnot and Harvey Faylor went to Bolivar today for a week's fishing.

A Farmers' telephone has been placed in the residence of J. H. Grinnell, No. 123.

Mr. and Mrs. Amasa Clark, of Brookline, Mass., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steese.

Fourteen hundred Youngstown people have signed a petition protesting against Sunday ball games.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Hall, who formerly resided in Washington avenue, are now at home at 7 Canal street.

Screens for the Warwick mines are expected to arrive Monday, and operations will then be at once resumed.

Mrs. F. D. Yingling has purchased the John Riggle property on Front street, and will take up her residence there immediately.

Superintendent Southworth, of the Fairmount Children's Home, reports one-hundred and twenty-six inmates in that institution.

Farmers' telephone have been placed in the grocery of Charles Wendling, No. 128 and in the residence of Frederick Fetzer, No. 91.

The Rev. J. B. Burgle, of New Berlin, and the Rev. Father Senner, of Louisville, spent Wednesday with the Rev. James A. Kuhn.

Farmers in the vicinity of Wooster have contracted to plant three hundred acres in cucumbers and one hundred acres in tomatoes.

Miss Jennie Sladden, of Cleveland, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. E Tordi, in this city. Miss Sladden formerly resided in Massillon.

Frank Wallace will spend several weeks in Uhrichsville, and Harry Schnierle, of Lorain, will take his place in the C, L. & W. yards.

The engagement of Miss Ella M. Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James B. Smith, to Dr. F. W. Gavin, of Ft. Wayne, Ind., is announced.

Wendell Fox has been elected secretary of Russell & Co.'s Employes' Mutual Benefit Association, to succeed Chas. Fox, who recently moved to Canton.

G. F. Richards, superintendent of construction of the Massillon state hospital, has moved into the house formerly occupied by Martin Carey on South Erie street.

Forty-five students of Buchtel college, Akron, have organized a military company and tendered their services to Governor Bushnell, in case of war with Spain.

Surveyors connected with the E. G. Krause Coal Company, of Cleveland, are at work in the vicinity of West Lebanon this week, making preparations for sinking new mines.

A building permit has been granted Charles Brown, who will erect a frame dwelling, 28x30 feet, in Cecil street. The cost is to be $1,200 and the building is to be completed by July 1.

Mrs. J. B. Wallace, of Columbia City, Ind., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. D. Benedict, in North East street. Mrs. Wallace joined her husband, who is stopping at the same residence.

Joseph Grapewine, government timber inspector, is gradually working eastward and may soon be near enough to permit his making a brief visit home. He is now located at North Platte, Neb.

G. G. Paul recently elected justice of the peace of Perry township on the Democratic ticket, will not enter upon the duties of his office until Dec. 3, 1898 At that time the term of Justice McMillan expires.

The case of Ohio vs. Edward Reinoehl, of East Greenville, was dismissed today in probate court in Canton. Mr Reinoehl was charged with assisting workhouse prisoners to evade the officers of that institution.

On Thursday Lorain entertained five thousand visitors, gathered to witness the launching of the steamer Superior City, now the largest boat afloat on fresh water. The steamer was christened by Miss Inez Pierce, of Lorain.

In the report filed at Akron by Francis Seiberling, assignee of J. F. Seiberling, which shows liabilities amounting to $248,000, and assets amounting to $194,997, the largest creditors named are Seiberling & Miller, $78,000.

At Salineville all the operators have agreed to the 1¼ inch screen and the 66-cent rate. It was further agreed that if after testing the new screens the operators so desired they could adopt the run of mine method at 44 cents per ton.

Motorman Fasnacht's street car left the rails while passing under the Pennsylvania railway bridge Friday morning. The step of the car was broken, but otherwise little damage was done A bad place in the rails caused the accident.

The Booth appropriation bill, carrying $56,000 for construction at the Massillon state hospital and for the purchase of a right of way for a switch at that institution, has been passed by the Senate. The bill, as was stated in THE INDEPENDENT, passed the House last Friday.

The Amphion Glee Club will give a concert, May 17, assisted by the following ladies: Mrs. Chidester, Mrs. L. Ryder, Mrs. Myers, Misses Jessie Russell, Anna Nill, Lulu Simpson, Lida McBride, Eva Johns, Otilla Rearick, Mrs. Collier, Mrs. Wm. Johns, Mrs. J. F. Clokey and Miss Gertrude Rigdon.

Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Reed have issued cards for a reception to follow the wedding of their daughter, Lulu, and Mr. Frank Fulton Taggart on Wednesday evening, April 27th, at 7 o'clock. After June 1st the young couple will be at home at No. 209 West 106th street, New York.

The big task of winding up the affair, of Zoar was accomplished on Tuesday by the law firm of Patrick & Neely, of New Philadelphia, and the society has passed into history after a practical test of seventy-five years of prosperity. It is estimated that each member will receive for his portion lands to the amount of about $12,000.

Ada Houghton, as administratrix of Jesse Houghton, has commenced suit against the W. & L. E. railway company for $10,000 damages for causing the death of her late husband. This suit was brought for the same cause of action as the one commenced several weeks ago which was removed to the United States court at Cleveland by the receivers of the road, and was lately dismissed in that court.

Goodhart Oertel, for several years associated with J. L. Smith in the marble and monument business, left last night on a tour through Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin. He will make a close inspection of government lands, and if he finds 160 acres well located and adapted to agricultural purposes he will take up a claim. Mr. Oertel's family will remain in the city for the present.

A meeting of the city board of teachers' examiners was held last evening. This board at present consists of T. H. Smith, Lester L. Nave and E. A. Jones. An organization was effected by the election of L. L Nave, president, and E. A. Jones, secretary. Arrangements were made for the next examination, which will be held in the high school room, North street building, on Friday afternoon, May 20, and Saturday, May 21, 1898.

Since the Wheeling & Lake Erie has been in the hands of receivers a general improvement has been made in the Ironville shops. No startling changes have been made, but quite a number of the latest inventions have been introduced at a comparative small cost, which has greatly increased the capacity of the plant. Without much effort now with the present force of men the shops can rebuild or build from 125 to 150 cars per month and equip 30 cars with air-brakes per day. The receivers have just placed in the shops $5,000 worth of new machinery. —Toledo Blade.

It has been many weeks since a part of the cemetery bridge and something more than a thousand cubic yards of road were washed away, and yet the repair work has not yet begun. The contracts were let weeks ago, the stonework to J. B. Russell and the filling to Harry Corl, of Canton. Mr. Russell, however, discovered that he had taken the contract for less than he could purchase the stone needed, and he wanted the county commissioners to make allowances. This caused a delay of two weeks. Now the contract has been given to John Minehart Work is to be commenced on Monday, and will be completed within twenty days thereafter.

Though delayed several days by unavoidable circumstances, the celebration of Hart Post, G. A. R., in commemoration of the victory at Appomattox Court House, Wednesday evening, was the successful affair of former years. About one hundred people were present, and the entertainment consisted of vocal and instrumental music, recitations, and a great deal of an impromptu character, including stories and reminiscences by the veterans. The Rev. G. B Smith made a short address on "Patriotism," touching upon the Cuban affair as well as the events of the sixties. The popular name for this occasion is the annual "bean-bake," and the rations distributed among those present were much the same as those of thirty years ago, pork and beans, coffee, biscuits and cheese being in great abundance.

CHARLES FRANTZ REPORTS.

What it Costs to be a Candidate for Mayor

CANTON, April 16 —Charles Frantz, of Massillon, the Democratic candidate for mayor, defeated by Jacob Wise, has certified to Clerk Casselman, of the common pleas court that his campaign expenses were $59. Mr. Frantz says he paid the central committee $40 and expended $9 for cigars for sundry persons, $5 for incidentals, $2 for livery and $3 for printing.

The will of Josephine Schneider, of Canton, has been filed for probate. A final account has been filed in the estate of Peter Sailer, of Massillon. Inventory and appraisement have been filed in the assignment of Henry L. Eckard, of Tuscarawas township.

Rachel Dreyer has begun suit against Jennie Winthaub to recover $5,000 damages for alleged slander. The petition was filed by Lawyers Welty & Albaugh, and alleges that the defendant in the presence of divers persons attempted to injure the good name of the plaintiff by uttering false and malicious words concerning her in the Jewish-German language.

Troops From Fort Sheridan.

CHICAGO, April 17.—[By Associated Press]—Troops from Fort Sheridan and other garrisons in the department of lakes will not move before Tuesday. The chief quartermaster must advertise 24 hours, exclusive of Sunday, for bids which can be opened before Monday noon.

Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT.

FOURTH DAY'S DEBATE.

Eloquence but No Decided Action in the Senate.

PLATT DEFENDS THE PRESIDENT.

He Says That the Senate has Been Asked to Put the Pending Question on a Basis Which the Powers Could Not Approve—Bacon for Independence.

[By Associated Press to THE INDEPENDENT]

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The Senate entered upon its fourth day of debate on war resolutions. So far there is no opposition to immediate action, the only difference being as to the propriety of recognizing the present insurgent government. Senator Cannon, of Utah, spoke in favor of recognizing Cuban independence. Senator Allen, of Nebraska, spoke of the powers calling on the President. He protests against such action which, he said, was a violation of the Monroe doctrine. Senator Burrows argued against the recognition of independence.

Senator Bacon, of Georgia, spoke for the independence of Cuba. Senator Wellington, of Maryland, said he was for peace. He did not uphold Spain, but thought the United States had no right to interfere. He construed the President's message as one hoping for peace.

Senator Platt made a strong defense in behalf of the President. He said that he hoped peace might yet be secured. That the President and House had placed the pending question on high ground. The Senate was asked to put it on lower ground, which would not be approved by the nations of the earth.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GUARDED.

CADIZ, Spain, April 16.—[By Associated Press]—The American consulate is under guard owing to on attempted disturbance in the island of St. Thomas, in the West Indies. A report is current here that five war ships passed yesterday to the northward, going in a westerly direction.

SPAIN GETTING READY.

PARIS, April 16,—[By Associated Press]—Spain has begun calling home all its able bodied Spaniards.

NO HOPE OF PAPAL MEDIATION.

LONDON, April 16.—[By Associated Press]—The diplomatic corps has abandoned hope of Papal mediation. Spanish and Austrian ambassadors again attempted today to persuade Great Britain to join the powers in further representations.

FOR THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Donations of Books or Magazines Will be Gratefully Received.

As the purchase of books for the McClymonds Public Library will soon be made, attention is called to the fact that donations of books or magazines from any of the friends of the library will be gratefully received. Any persons contemplating such a gift should make known the fact at once to Supt. E. A. Jones, the chairman of the committee, so as to avoid the duplication of volumes. It will be remembered that some time ago, Mrs. M. E. Warwick made a liberal donation, consisting of the Encyclopedia Brittanica with the American supplement and other volumes. Since then a fine contribution of books has been made by Mrs. Minnie Lang, of Toledo. Quite recently the committee has received from Mr. James H. Hunt a complete set of the Popular Science Monthly, consisting of more than fifty volumes, most of which are in bound form. This makes a valuable addition to any library It is understood that books contributed in this way will contain a special label bearing the name of the donor.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The stock market was a fraction lower and very dull. Traders were disposed to wait Spanish 4's quoted 43¾. The following is the bank statement:

Reserve increased	$ 2,309,600
Loans decreased	7,097,900
Specie increased	4 554,400
Legals decreased	3,824 200
Deposits decreased	6,317,600
Circulation increased	55,000

The following figures show fluctuations of stocks, as furnished by T. B. Arnold's exchange:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close
American Sugar	116	116⅞	115½	116⅜
American Tobacco	108	108	99⅜	100¼
Atchison (Pfd.)	24⅞	24⅞	24⅜	24⅞
C. B. & Q.	91½	91¾	90⅜	9 ⅛
Chicago Gas	90½	90¼	89⅜	90
Jersey Central	92	93	92	93
Louisville & Nashville	48	48¼	47⅞	48¼
Manhattan	95⅛	95½	94⅜	95
Missouri Pacific	25⅜	25⅝	25½	25⅜
Rock Island	84½	85	84½	85
St. Paul	87⅜	87⅞	87⅜	87⅜
Western Union	85½	85½	85⅜	85½

CHICAGO, April 16.—Wheat was active and higher for future options. Liverpool did not sympathize with our break of yesterday and traders turned bullish forcing July back to 87½. News was of a bullish nature, and helped by the short interest, the prices easily advanced and the close was firm. Puts and calls 85½ and 90⅛.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Close
Wheat				
May	109	110	109	109
July	85⅛	87⅛	85⅝	86⅛
Corn.				
May	29⅞	30⅝	29⅝	30⅛
July	31⅛	32	31¼	31⅜
Oats.				
May	25⅛	25⅝	25⅛	25⅜
July	25¼	25½	25⅛	25⅜
Pork.				
May	9 90	9 90	9 77	9 80
July	9 95	9 97	9 90	9 90
Lard				
May	5 17	5 20	5 17	5 17
July	5 22	5 27	5 22	5 22

TOLEDO, April 16 —[By Associated Press]—Wheat 102.

DALTON, April 16 —Wheat, 92.

NAVARRE, April 16—Wheat, 91@93c.

BEACH CITY, April 16—Wheat, 91@93.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets:

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	1 00
Rye, per bushel	35-38
Oats	28-29
Corn	40
Barley	45
Wool	15-18
Flax Seed	1 00
Clover Seed	$2 50
Timothy Seed	$1.15-1 25
Bran, per 100 lbs	85
Middlings, per 100 lbs	90
Hay	$6 00-7 00

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb	16-18
Eggs, per dozen	8
Lard, per lb	5
Hams, per lb	8
Shoulders per lb	6-8
Sides	6-7
Cheese	12
Potatoes	65-70
Apples	1 40
White Beans, per bushel	1 05
Onions	80
Evaporated Apples, choice	8-10
Chickens, live per lb	6
Salt, per barrel	1 00-1 25
Dried Peaches, peeled	8-10
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4-5

WORTH A DOLLAR.

The Price of Wheat Takes a Long Jump, Monday.

The price paid for wheat in Massillon, today, is one dollar a bushel. For a long time past it has been ninety-four cents, and the increase came suddenly and almost unexpectedly. News of the rise began to spread early Monday morning, and by noon much wheat was in town. Local dealers are preparing for a big day Tuesday, for Monday's SEMI-WEEKLY INDEPENDENT, which circulates largely among the farmers, contained a notice of the change. This is the second time in the past several months that wheat has reached a dollar.

DALTON, April 17 —Mr. Goudy declared today that he could pay as much for wheat as Massillon, and immediately advanced the price to one dollar.

BEACH CITY, April 17 —Mr. Ax, local dealer, says that the increase is but for a moment, and he will not pay more than 91 cents

INDEPENDENT WANT COLUMNS

Articles lost and found, houses to let or desired, help wanted, situations wanted, real estate bulletins and kindred announcements are more certain to produce results if advertised under this head than by any other means. Copy must be left not later than 10 a. m to insure insertion the same day. Six publications of not more than 4 printed lines for 25 cents.

FOR SALE.

A BUILDING 8x22 and 8 feet high, covered with a good tin roof used as a wood and coal house. Will be sold cheap. A. T. Skinner

AN eight roomed, two story brick building, occupied as a saloon. Would be a good location for a boarding house. Located near Reed & Co's. Glass Works. Address N. Schneider. 127 & 129 Canal Street, Massilon

BICYCLE—One 1897 High Grade U. S. Bicycle, just as good as new. Will sell cheap. Call at the Water office.

FIVE roomed house and lot with good cellar, city and cistern water, located at 67 West Tremont street. Inquire of Mrs. F. Geltz, 209 State street, or S. Burd.

FIVE roomed house and lot. Inquire of J. Swihart at Brown's Lumber Yard.

GROUND—Black ground Good for lawns gardens or flower beds. Call at Water Office or J C. Smith's grocery. 101 Front St.

LOTS—I have for sale 28 one acre lots on Richville avenue for $200 each. These lots face on two streets, 182x300. S. Burd.

OAK LUMBER—Consisting of fence posts sawed and split harbor posts, sawed railroad ties and bank props, 2x4 scandlings, planks and boards of all widths and lengths, slabs by the load, wood by the cord Inquire of J. B. Snyder, 211 East North street, or Hentzelman, 206 South East street.

PONY—Shetland pony, buggy, harness, sleigh and saddle. Inquire at Keller's Livery Stable, Clay street.

REFRIGERATOR—A large refrigerator and a White sewing machine. Inquire at The Independent office

SAFE—A Hall's patent four tumbler, combination safe. Inside measurments, 21½ inches high 16 wide. 12 deep Outside measurements: 3½ feet high, 2 ft. 5 in. wide. 2 ft. 1 in. deep. To be had very cheap. Bammerlin Bros.

WAGONS—Three two-horse wagons and team, harness. Inquire of John B. Snyder, 211 East North street.

WANTED.

AGENTS to sell the National Cabinet in Stark county. Must be hustlers. Sample can be seen at J. J. Ripple's Hardware Store Call at once. Thomas Everly, Mgr.

DRILLER—A competent driller with machines to test for coal in Michigan. Season's work. References required. Address P., care of this office.

EVERYBODY to know that we are still cleaning carpet at 41 Sippo street A. J. Clements, Bell 'Phone, 307.

EVERYONE to get their wall paper cleaned by W. A Hanna and L A. Fritz. Satisfaction guaranteed. Leave orders with Hanna. Farmers 'Phone 239

GIRL—An experienced girl to do cooking. Reference required at Mrs C. L. McLain No 79 Plum street.

FOR RENT

EAST HALF of No. 155 E Main street. J. H. Webb.

FIVE roomed house on Water street; near C., L. & W. and W. & L. E. depots; cistern water in house. Apply at 119 West Main street.

FOUR rooms suitable for light house keeping, over 25½ West Main street. Inquire at premises.

FOUR roomed house in the rear of No. 80 West Main street. $5 00 per month. Inquire of Leonard Hess.

FOUR roomed house rear of Front street. Possession given April 1st. Inquire at Abe Keller's Livery Stable, Clay street.

FOUR rooms and summer kitchen, in Gribble block. $8 50 per month, city and cistern water. Apply at Host's livery office or H Gribble.

FOUR rooms at No 118 Main street. Inquire of Dr. Kirkland.

HOUSE on Thorn street, between Prospect and East streets. Possession given April 14. Jos. Coleman.

ONE nine room house with bathroom and furnace on South Mill street. Possession given April 1, '98. Also one six room house on East Cherry street. Possession given March 12, '98. F. C. Sibila

NEATLY Furnished room on Cedar street with all conveniences. Mrs. C. E. Hardgrove.

ROOMS—Four rooms and large hall up stairs, No. 30 West Main street. Centrally located and convenient for dressmaker. Inquire of Leonard Hess.

STOREROOM Now occupied by Warth Bros., grocers. Possession given May 15. Inquire of Geo Rhine, over 25½ W. Main St

THREE desirable rooms at No 104 Green street. Inquire of Cashier at Bee Hive.

THREE rooms located on Green street, well and cistern water. Inquire 141 Green street.

For Sale or Rent

SEVERAL Dwellings for sale at reasonable prices. A seven and a four roomed house for rent See J E Johns, 18 East Main street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DO YOU USE CALLING CARD? If so call at the Actual Business College and take your choice of various styles, executed by an expert penman. Cards furnished and written. Prices right. Bound to please Phone 119.

DONANT, KRIER & STRAUSS, contractors for plastering and white washing. All work done promptly and strictly up-to-date. Orders can be left at 59 Weber street, or 71 West Tremont street.

LOST.

DOG—Black Pointer dog, with white breast wearing nickle plated collar. Finder please leave information with Ed. Zintsmaster, 6 East Main street.

WANTED.

WE want reliable men to sell our high grade nursery stock on weekly salary or commission. Experience not necessary. Good chance if you mean business. Write for particulars. The R. G. Chase Company, Geneva, N. Y.

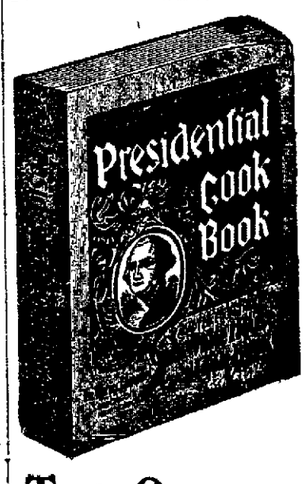
POSITION—If you need a good nurse, or a woman for house cleaning, or any other work, apply at 205 Duncan street. Mrs. Berry.

GIRLS—One or two apprentice girls to learn dressmaking. Apply over the Enterprise Grocery, 18 West Main street.

MILLWRIGHTS and good carpenters. Apply at Superintendent's office, Diamond Portland Cement Co., Middlebranch, Ohio.

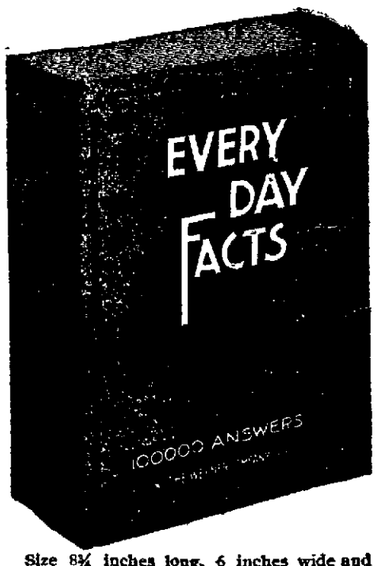
PARTNER to put up stone crusher to make sand. Land joining the Warthorst quarry, north. The most convenient place in the state for that business. Inquire on premises, or P. O. Box 380.

SEWING—Plain sewing to do at home; children's clothing a specialty. Inquire at No. 34 Paul street.



A SIXTY DAY OFFER.

THE QUESTION INSTANTLY ANSWERED.



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It will save hours of research in procuring facts on every conceivable subject. It contains a Complete Index covering Twenty Pages, affording instantaneous reference to any subject. An idea of the immense scope of this work will be gained from the following brief outline of the Table of Contents.

Facts about our Country	Money and Finance	Races and Tribes of Men
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Industry and Commerce	The World and its Ways	War and its Appliances

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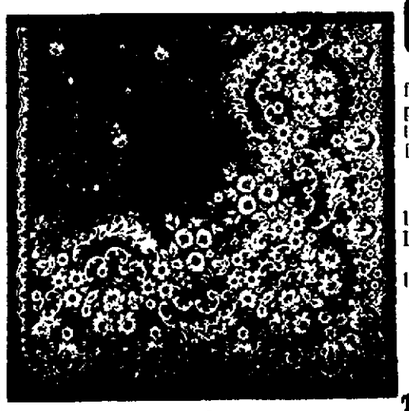
THE INDEPENDENT CO., Massillon.



$3.10 a Pair.

Crone's Fifth Annual Lace Curtain Sale

3000 pairs of Lace Curtains bought at a sacrifice, will be sold at a bargain. No fairy tales to tell, but the curtains and prices to offer as evidence. This lot comprises the newest and prettiest creations of the curtain centers, consisting of Nottingham, Fish Net, Brussels, Swiss and Irish Points. Don't fail to see the Grand Display of Lace Curtains (50 different patterns) in the store during this sale.

Below we Give You a Few Specials:

100 pairs Lace Curtains, worth $1.00 go at ..... $ .79 a pair
100 pairs Fish Net Curtains, you would think a bargain at $1.35, sale price ..... .95 a pair
150 pairs Cream Fish Net Curtains, bought to sell at $2 50, sale price ... 1.75 a pair
50 pairs White Lace Curtains, that are certainly beauties, will go at the sale price ..... 2.00 a pair
35 pairs cream Nottingham curtains, which defy competition at $3.00, go at sale price ..... 2.10 a pair

and a wide range of other prices, from 79c to $15 00 a pair.

The overlooked edge on our curtains is one of the new features you will want to see.

CRONE'S DRY GOODS STORE, Next to Canal, Massillon, Ohio.

A CHEAP TRIP.

Semi-monthly Excursion to the Sunny South.

The opportunity to visit the Southern states afforded by the semi-monthly excursions of the Louisville & Nashville railroad is one that should be taken advantage of by every one interested. These excursions are arranged for the first and third Tuesdays of April. The tickets are good on the regular trains of those dates leaving Northern terminals, and can also be purchased through from agents of connecting lines. Tickets are sold to many points in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, the Carolinas, Georgia and the western portions of Florida. They are good for return passage on any Tuesdays or Friday within twenty-one days, and allow fifteen days on the going trip to stop off and examine the country. The cost for the round trip is about the regular one-way rate, and on same dates one-way tickets are sold at about two thirds of the regular rates. For full particulars, write to C. P. Atmore, G. P. A., Louisville, Ky., or Jackson Smith, D P. A, Cincinnati.

U. S WAR SHIPS—An Album, 8x10, containing 37 fine half-tone photographic views of the War Ships of the U. S. Navy, including the "Maine," with a full description of each, for 35 cents in money or stamps. W. R. Lipps, L B 96, Massillon, O.

From the Great Lakes to Colorado

1,069 miles in less than 33 hours in an electric lighted sleeping car, from Chicago to Denver, over the Omaha short line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway and the Rock Island route, via Lincoln, Nebraska.

Time annihilates space, and it is "mighty easy ridin" on the cars.

Ticket Offices 95 Adams street and at Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams streets, Chicago. Train starts every night at 10 o'clock. Don't get left.

Wright's Celery Tea regulates the liver and kidneys, cures constipation and sick headache. 25c at all druggists.

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